

'Lebanese Forces' begin storing arms

BEIRUT (R) — A mainly Christian rightist militia Saturday began storing its heavy weapons in a depot supervised by Lebanese and French military observers in east Beirut. Lebanese Television showed the observers watching militiamen of the "Lebanese Forces" stacking mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machineguns at a depot in the Tahwita district of east Beirut. It quoted a militia official as saying: "We have fulfilled our pledge to start storing heavy weapons on Saturday." The "Lebanese Forces" official, Dr. Jean Ghanem, said most of the militia's heavy weapons had been taken outside Beirut. Those collected Saturday had a calibre of over 12 mm, he said. He called on the Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) to follow suit quickly to complete the first phase of the security plan.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة

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Israeli base attacked in Tyre

TEL AVIV (AP) — An unidentified man hurled a hand grenade at a main Israeli army military headquarters in South Lebanon Saturday morning, causing no casualties or damage, the military command said. Israel Radio said the attack was on an army administration building in the port city of Tyre, and described it as the main base for the army's "liaison unit" with Lebanon. Attacks on Israeli forces in South Lebanon have mounted recently. A Shi'ite Muslim leader, Daoud Daoud, has been quoted in the Haaretz newspaper saying the attacks were aimed at boosting chances of parties supporting a speedy withdrawal from Lebanon in the July 23 balloting. A Lebanese civilian and Israeli soldier were killed Tuesday in two clashes in the Tyre area. Three soldiers were wounded near the port city of Sidon on Sunday. Israel has occupied South Lebanon since June 1982.

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Palestinians to seek PLO office in Chile

SANTIAGO (R) — Chile's Arab community will formally ask Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to open an office in Santiago, a Palestinian leader said Saturday. The semi-official Orbe news agency quoted Nelson Haddad, president of the Pan-American Palestinian Federation, as telling a press conference that the request would be made soon.

Tunis refuses role in Gulf mediation

TUNIS (AP) — Tunisia has no intention of mediating in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, but will continue to work behind the scenes and support initiatives undertaken by the United Nations, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said. Each time officials in Baghdad or Tehran respond favourably to a proposal by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, such as those concerning non-use of chemical weapons, bombardment of civilian targets and freedom of navigation in the Gulf, Tunisian diplomacy goes into action, Mr. Essebsi told the Associated Press in an interview late-Friday.

Syria: U.S. parties hostile to Arabs

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria warned the Arab World Saturday not to pin any hope for an improvement in U.S.-Arab relations on this year's American presidential elections. It would make no difference, whether Ronald Reagan or Walter Mondale was elected, state-run Damascus Radio said, because both the Republicans and Democrats were "zealous in supporting Israel and antagonising the Arabs."

N.Yemeni envoy back in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — North Yemen's ambassador to Lebanon arrived in Beirut Saturday — the first Arab envoy to return to Lebanon since the re-opening of Beirut airport on July 9, the National News Agency said. Ambassador Ahmad Mohammad Al Mutawakkel told reporters on arrival that the North Yemeni government had sent him earlier than planned as a "blessed initiative" following steps taken by the Beirut government to restore peace to war-ravaged Lebanon.

U.S. envoy, Ghali hold talks

CAIRO (AP) — United States Ambassador-at-large, Vernon Walters, met Saturday with Egypt's Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and discussed matters of "mutual concern," Foreign Ministry sources said. Mr. Walters also met separately with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali to review the latest developments in the Middle East, the sources added. No details on the substance of the discussions were available. Last week, Mr. Walters was in the Sudanese capital Khartoum, where he delivered a message from President Ronald Reagan to Sudan's President Jaafar Numeiri.

Hassan underscores Jordanian-Palestinian links Hussein stresses necessity to preserve Palestinian heritage

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has voiced his appreciation of the work and objectives of the Executive Committee of the International Society for the Preservation of Palestinian Cultural Heritage, which opened meetings in Amman Saturday.

Speaking at a meeting with the committee members at the Royal Court, the King stressed the importance of highlighting the intellectual, cultural and artistic aspects of the Palestinian heritage with the purpose of safeguarding Palestinian identity.

Earlier Saturday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan opened the committee's two-day meeting with a speech in which he said the committee was set up in order to protect the achievements of human civilisation and safeguard Palestinian culture.

Addressing the delegates the Crown Prince said: "You are surely aware of the profound col-

lection and interaction between the peoples of Palestine and Jordan, who are bound by family links, intellectual and cultural ties.

"The two sides form one nation and one people that has been divided by European imperialism which has been intent on building walls to separate the man from his own brother and divide a nation into two, creating separate economic, social and political entities.

"Imperialism has paved the way for Zionism's take over of Palestine and the Zionists have bent on driving out the indigenous population, violating the sanctity of their holy places, demolishing homes and trying by every pos-

sible means to obliterate the Palestinian cultural heritage through acts of forgery and distortion to build its own Zionist entity.

"The committee has therefore been set up to preserve the heritage of the Palestinian people since this heritage has become an international heritage owned by all nations.

"Your meeting here reflects your feeling of the danger threatening human values and the Arab land as a whole and yours is not an easy task, and therefore I wish you success in your mission."

Also addressing the opening session was the committee's chairman, Sean McBride, who voiced the committee's appreciation to King Hussein and Prince Hassan for hosting this meeting in Amman, and allowing it to co-operate with the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (The Al al Bayt Foundation).

"Israel, which usurped the land of the Palestinian people, is now

trying to destroy this people's culture and obliterate its history," Mr. McBride said. He said that the committee aims at defining the various elements of the Palestinian culture, preserving the Palestinian culture and protecting it, enabling the Palestinian people who have been scattered over many countries to preserve their culture and history, conducting research on and encouraging publication of material on Palestinian culture on a permanent basis and orienting the world on Arab and Palestinian cultures.

The committee held its first session Saturday during which Palestinian delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Omar Masalha, submitted a report on the committee's activities in 1983 and 1984. These included holding seminars and publishing books on the history and culture of the Palestinian people.



His Majesty King Hussein holds talks with members of the Executive Committee for preserving the Palestinian heritage, which opened a two-day conference in Amman Saturday (Petra photo)

Tremors shake Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Two slight tremors occurred in Amman and its suburbs Saturday but no damages were reported. Commenting on the tremors was Dr. Zubair Al Issa, a seismologist at the University of Jordan's Science Faculty, who said that the first tremor occurred at 7:11 a.m. and registered 1.3 on the Richter scale, while the other occurred a few seconds later registering 0.9 on the Richter scale. The epicentres of the two tremors were located at 30 kilometres away from the University of Jordan.

A Civil Defence Department spokesman said that no casualties and no material damages were reported as a result of the two tremors. Only windows and doors were shaken briefly, he said.

According to Dr. Issa, there are measures to be taken by the citizens in the event of an earthquake or strong tremor. He cited the measures as under:

— Citizens inside buildings should take positions nearer to the centre of the room and away from windows and glass or any other pieces of furniture that might hurt them, and should refrain from using inflammable material. Those outside the buildings should remain there and avoid electricity lines. Motorists should stop their vehicles immediately but remain in their cars.

— Following the quake people should examine energy sources at home like electricity, gas and water and turn them off from the mains and report damages to Civil Defence authorities. Later the families should leave the buildings and follow guidance from the Civil Defence Department.

Saudi, Omani leaders review defence issues

MANAMA (AP) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman conferred Saturday in Muscat with Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz on ways of consolidating Gulf defences against spillovers of the Iran-Iraq war, it was reported here.

The Gulf news agency said that Prince Sultan was accompanied by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal during the three-day visit and talks with Sultan Qaboos.

The agency quoted Prince Sultan as saying that Saudi Arabia was "keenly interested in co-operation with its sister countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) to achieve whatever is necessary to maintain stability and security in the (Gulf) region and confront all challenges and ambitions directed against our area."

"The best means to accomplish this is by adhering to the book of God and the laws of the Prophet (of Islam)," said Prince Sultan. "We will have to broaden co-operation and solidarity and stand united against all conspiracies being hatched to undermine security and stability and impose hegemony on us."

Alia lost \$2 million in 1983, Fanek reveals

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, incurred a loss of \$2 million from a gross income of \$350 million in fiscal year 1983, the airline's vice-president, Fahed Fanek, has revealed.

Mr. Fanek attributed the airline's loss to a number of reasons, among them:

— The closure of Beirut airport which cost Alia valuable Lebanese business, not only on the Beirut-Amman route but also on the U.S. and European routes.

— A ban by the Iraqi government on any Alia sales beyond the Baghdad-Amman route which deprived the Jordanian airline of passengers using Amman as a gate or transit point from and to Baghdad.

— A drop of about 50 per cent in Egyptian labour traffic to Iraq and Syria.

— Restrictions and difficulties in obtaining visa for travel to the Arab Gulf states.

— The strengthening of dollar which resulted in Alia losing over JD 5.3 million in loss of exchange on the airline's dollar loans.

Mr. Fanek said that Alia's management is currently re-assessing the situation to work out a new strategy for the airline.

"Alia is now on the crossroads, and the difficult decision has to be made soon," the economic expert said. "It remains to be seen whether Alia will opt to continue on its growth pattern and turn around its profitability or be pushed into shrinking policy."

Mr. Fanek's full article on Alia, page 4



Fahed Fanek

Iran says it is still preparing for major Basra front attack

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iran vowed Saturday a "last ditch, grand offensive" to end the 46-month-old war with Iraq and topple the Baghdad government.

The Iranian roving ambassador in the Gulf region, Mohammad Baqeri, declared in Kuwait that the long-expected onslaught on the southern Iraqi Basra region was forthcoming.

"I promise you that the grand offensive will come forth to end the war with a victory for Iran," he told a press conference in Kuwait.

Mr. Baqeri, who is also head of the Iranian diplomatic mission in Kuwait, reiterated Tehran's "unequivocal rejection" of efforts underway by the seven-nation Islamic mediation committee to end the war.

He refused to say when the offensive was to materialise.

Arab diplomatic sources said Iran has massed some 400,000 regulars and volunteers for the Basra ground offensive. The Iraqis said they were girding an estimated 500,000 soldiers and ultra-modern Soviet-made weapons for a "last ditch battle" against the Iranians.

Mr. Baqeri dismissed the seven-nation Islamic mediation committee of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) as "biased."

The committee — of Gambia, Pakistan, Guinea, Senegal, Turkey, Bangladesh and Malaysia — met in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Thursday to revive its mediation bid between Iran and Iraq.

The meetings were attended by committee chairman, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, Pakistani President Zia Ul Haq, Bangladesh President Hussein Mohammad Ershad, along with foreign

ministers and senior officials from the rest of the member countries and Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat and OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei cast dim shadows on prospects of success for the OIC bid.

Addressing a large crowd of Iranians at the Tehran Friday congregational prayer, Mr. Khamenei insisted that tension in southern and western Gulf regions was distinct from the war with Iraq.

This was widely seen here as a readiness to discuss halting air attacks on commercial shipping in neutral waters along the Gulf, while slamming doors shut in the face of the OIC committee's mediation role.

'No Iran-Israel deal'

Responding to a question, Mr. Baqeri denied that Iran was negotiating a \$500-million arms deal with Israel.

He said that Iran was obtaining weapons through "arms brokers and relying on stock stored by the (late) Shah."

Mr. Baqeri was alluding to charges made by dissident Iranian Ayatollah Ali Khomeini about the purported arms purchases from Israel.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who fled to Iraq in 1981 after a disagreement with Ayatollah Khomeini, told the Kuwait newspaper Al Anbaa Saturday that he did not "discount the likelihood of a military coup in Tehran."

Genscher calls for quick end to Gulf war; Kuwaiti minister predicts closer co-operation with Moscow, page 2

Fighting erupts in southern Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militiamen traded artillery barrages south of Beirut early Saturday morning after the Soviet embassy was hit by an anti-tank rocket in the Lebanese capital.

Police said the overnight fighting pitted of the mainly Druze Progressive militiamen at Shweifat against mostly Christian irregulars in Kfarshima. The two neighbouring towns at the foothills of Lebanon's central mountains are about eight kilometres south of Beirut.

The sound of artillery blasts were clearly heard in the capital as the duels went on from midnight until dawn Saturday, when they tapered off. Police said they had no casualty reports.

It was the third straight night of hostilities in the area as a Lebanese army military committee worked on a security plan to disengage civil war combatants in the central mountains.

The plan is to be the second stage of a security operation that was launched in Beirut three weeks ago to end the reign of militias and halt the nine-year civil war.

The attack on the Soviet embassy compound in the mostly Muslim western half of the capital occurred about two hours before the outbreak of the Shweifat-Kfarshima exchanges.

Police said the rocket, fired from the rooftop of a building about 100 metres west of the compound, slammed through a third floor window into a room at the four-storey embassy, causing extensive material damage, but no casualties.

An anonymous telephone caller claimed the attack for a hitherto unheard of group calling itself the "Organisation of the Sharp Sword," describing the embassy as a "Soviet espionage centre."

The caller, speaking in Arabic to the Associated Press office in Beirut, said the attack was a warning to Moscow to stop "direct interference in Lebanese internal politics."

The fighting then spread to the strategic Souq Al Gharb sector in the mountains above and battles continued in both sectors until dawn, despite three attempts to impose a ceasefire, radio reports said.

The Kfarshima-Shweifat sector, outside the greater Beirut area pacified under the "national unity" government's peace plan, has seen limited fighting between rival militias since the plan took effect on July 4.

But residents said Friday night's clashes were heavier than before and said tanks opened fire in the Souq Al Gharb area above the capital for the first time since calm was restored to the capital.

'TNT' grenade attack wounds five in occupied West Bank

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A grenade hurled at an army patrol on Saturday in the occupied West Bank city of Nablus wounded at least five people, including one soldier, the military command said.

The Palestine Press Service reported that soldiers opened fire and threw a grenade into a crowd in the city's central Kasbah plaza, after the attack on an army jeep.

It said five Palestinians, including a 12-year-old boy, two women and a 60-year-old man were wounded by bullets and grenade fragments.

The service which monitors news in the occupied West Bank

said soldiers clamped a curfew, closing shops and barring inhabitants from leaving their homes after the incident at noon local time (0900 GMT). It said soldiers detained 70 Palestinians.

The military described the soldier as slightly wounded and not hospitalised and said four Palestinians were wounded by one grenade thrown by an unidentified assailant at the soldiers.

Tensions have heightened in Nablus, 45 kilometres north of Jerusalem, since a four kilogramme explosive was found and dismantled by police in the Muslim city's largest mosque called Al

Majed Al Kabir on Friday, the press service said.

A note near the explosive, written in Hebrew, said "we will kill you and kick you out of our homeland." It was signed, "TNT" a Hebrew acronym for Terror against Terror, Israel radio and the press service reported.

The press service identified the Palestinian casualties, as Nablus residents, Hala Dabas, 45, hit in her left leg, Rima Dabas, 26, hit in her right leg, Iman Deriya, 12, hit in both legs, Adli Telja, 28, hit in his left arm and both legs and Mohammad Kassem, 60, hit by a bullet in his right leg.

Unarmed Lebanese hijacks jetliner to protest against Israeli occupation

BEIRUT (R) — A 50-year-old unarmed Lebanese man hijacked a Middle East Airlines jet Saturday to protest against Israel's occupation of South Lebanon but surrendered two hours after the plane landed at Beirut airport.

The man, identified as a native of South Lebanon named Atef Al Zein, took control of the Lebanese airliner with 147 passengers and crew on board as it flew over Syria en route from Abu Dhabi to Beirut.

Passengers said the man flourished a bottle at the crew, claiming it was filled with explosives, and threatened to open it and blow up the plane unless it headed

back to Abu Dhabi. But the pilot said he was low on fuel and continued to Beirut.

After airport negotiations with Interior Minister Joseph Skaff, a turbaned Shi'ite Muslim cleric and a top official of the Shi'ite militia "Amal," the man freed the 94 women and children among the 138 passengers on the Boeing 720.

He then freed the remaining 44 men and surrendered an hour later, after talking on the plane with Amal politburo member Haimam Jumaa.

Airport sources said the man was unarmed and the bottle he had brandished was empty.

Although eyewitnesses said Amal militiamen virtually took over the airport from the army during the hijacking, and Mr. Zein insisted on negotiating with Amal and the Shi'ite cleric, it was not immediately known whether he was a Shi'ite Muslim.

The Shi'ite cleric, in white turban and dark robes, talked with Mr. Zein for 30 minutes from the top of mobile steps parked two metres from the aircraft's door.

Shi'ites are a majority in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and have been in the forefront of the war of attrition against Israeli troops.

Arab countries do not want any compromise, Israeli premier says

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir says that he is ready to negotiate with Israel's neighbours but that Arab states "are against any compromise."

In an interview with the Associated Press, the 68-year-old prime minister outlined his foreign policy differences with Labour Party challenger Shimon Peres and the U.S. government.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir meet Monday in national elections after a campaign in which they clashed repeatedly over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Peres has said that he will make peace talks with Jordan his first foreign policy priority and that Labour is willing to offer Jordan a "territorial compromise" — a partial return of land occupied in the 1967 Middle East war in exchange for peace.

Mr. Shamir said he was willing to negotiate without preconditions with Jordan.

But Mr. Shamir is opposed to the return of any Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war. Instead he offers Palestinian "autonomy"

for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip that was envisioned in the 1978 Camp David accord.

"So far the position of the Jordanian government has been negative. They have declared many times that they are requiring preconditions for such negotiations. These preconditions include our withdrawal from Judea and Samaria (the Jewish name for the West Bank) and the eastern part of Jerusalem."

"Of course we have not accepted these preconditions and we are ready to negotiate without any preconditions," said Mr. Shamir, interviewed at his Likud Party headquarters in Tel Aviv.

"The Arab countries do not speak about compromises," said Mr. Shamir. "They are against any compromise. What they want is our disappearance or at least our complete withdrawal to the borders of 1967. This is not a compromise. And they know very well that no Israeli government will accept these demands."

The Shamir government's det-

ermination to press ahead with its policy of settling Jews in the West Bank is the major source of friction with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration, which contends the settlements are an obstacle to peace.

Mr. Shamir acknowledged his differences with the peace plan outlined by Mr. Reagan in a Sept. 1, 1982, speech. It calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank in association with Jordan.

"They know that we think that some ideas expressed in this speech are contradictory to the Camp David agreements. And we continue to stand on the basis of these (Camp David) agreements to which the United States was a partner," he said when asked if Israel would change its attitude if the Reagan plan was put forward again after the elections.

The prime minister also said he wanted to see the U.S. embassy moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. "This is a permanent demand. It is an anomaly that embassies are not established in a capital of a country."

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Genscher calls for quick end to Gulf war

TEHRAN (AP) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called for a quick end to the Gulf war in talks Saturday with his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati.

Mr. Genscher, on a two-day official visit to Iran, expressed the interest of West Germany and the European Community in the stability in the Gulf and urged a quick settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, according to West German officials accompanying Mr. Genscher.

In talks with Economy Minister Hossein Namazi, Mr. Genscher called for a further expansion of trade between the two countries. Prior to the talks, Mr. Genscher laid a wreath at the memorial for Iranian leaders killed in a massive bomb attack on the parliament building in 1980.

He also visited the "blood spring," a fountain of red-coloured water symbolising the blood of the "martyrs" killed during the Islamic Revolution and the Gulf war.

Officials accompanying the West German foreign minister said the visit was expected to boost relations between the two countries.

The officials, who did not want to be named, said Iran had proposed to improve its trade balance with West Germany with a long-term agreement on oil deliveries. Iran was also interested in sending people to West Germany for specialised training in different fields, the officials said.

The Iranian government would like to see the construction of the nuclear power plant in the southern city of Boushehr completed, the officials said. Kraftwerk Union, an Offenbach-based builder of nuclear power plants, began construction of the plant after signing a contract with the government of the Shah of Iran in 1976.

The company cancelled the contract and abandoned the site in June 1979 after the Islamic Revolution. The company brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini into power.

About 40 company employees have been in Iran since early this year investigating whether it was "technically possible" to finish the first of the partially completed plants. The results of the investigation will be announced in October, but the company said it would not resume work until the war between Iran and Iraq is ended.

from a country which not only never supported Iran's Islamic Revolution but also fully supported its enemies and gave them asylum.

"The people, however, expect from this popular government not to extend a hand to those who are against the Islamic Revolution and support the enemies of this revolution in the name of so-called human rights," it said.

West Germany needed Iranian trade and Tehran did not need Bonn's help, it said.

"If Iran cuts all its imports from West Germany that country may face a difficult time. Pressure should be exerted on the West German delegation that they should make their policy clear against the anti-revolutionaries... the Bonn government should make clear it stands against the anti-revolutionaries and fugitives from Iran."

Another English-language newspaper, Kayhan International, said: "The Iranian officials who will see Mr. Genscher should ask him till when this nation will witness West German support for the counter-revolutionaries living in West Germany."

"Iranian parents wish to question Mr. Genscher as to the federal republic's timetable for ending its discriminatory measures against their children who are supposed to be the guests of the German people," it said.

U.S.-Israel talks focus on how to counter Soviets

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Reagan administration officials say that secret military planning talks between Israel and the United States have been focusing increasingly on how to counter the Soviet Union in the region rather than "radical" Arab governments.

This would represent an important modification of the traditional Israeli military orientation toward fighting land and air wars against Arabs, and is said to have alarmed many Israeli military commanders.

The American officials said the Israelis have agreed to the administration's wish that they concentrate on anti-Soviet military contingencies, particularly in the eastern Mediterranean.

As administration officials analyse the situation, Israel has decided to accede to the American demand as the entry fee toward what they hope will be the larger result — a long-sought "strategic co-operation" agreement with Washington.

The focus of the planning talks has been matter of contention between the two sides since the joint political-military committee was set up by President Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in November.

At that time, President Reagan said that "priority attention" would be given to "increased Soviet involvement in the Middle East" in order to minimise problems with friendly Arab nations. Mr. Shamir countered with the statement that "Syria constitutes today a major threat to the peace."

Soviet economic team due in Egypt this week

CAIRO (AP) — A Soviet economic delegation is due here this week to discuss the implementation of a \$750 million trade agreement increasing trade links between the two countries. Foreign Ministry sources said.

This will be the first Soviet delegation to visit Cairo since the two countries decided to resume diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level earlier this month. The ambassadors are expected to take up their position in August.

Kuwaiti aide predicts more co-operation with Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah was quoted Friday as saying his 10-day visit to the Soviet Union to buy arms would lead to closer co-operation with Moscow.

The minister was interviewed by the official news agency TASS at the end of the visit in which he reached an agreement in principle to buy Soviet weapons to help protect the Gulf country's oilfields.

Arab diplomatic sources said the deal could be worth more than \$300 million but the exact value would be known only after it was worked out in detail in the coming weeks.

The chief purpose of the trip was to purchase ground-to-air missiles following Washington's decision last month not to supply shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft rockets.

During his stay Sheikh Salem told Kuwaiti newspaper Moscow had agreed to supply most of the weapons urgently required by Kuwait and would train its armed forces to use them.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	
17:30	Koran
17:40	Cartoons
18:00	Children Programme
18:10	How the West was Won
18:20	Programme Review
18:30	Local Programme
18:40	News in Arabic
18:50	Arabic News
19:00	Arabic News
19:10	Arabic News
19:20	Arabic News
19:30	Arabic News
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23:10	Arabic News
23:20	Arabic News
23:30	Arabic News
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24:00	Arabic News

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TODAY'S EVENTS	
<p>• "Les Peintures Cisterciennes" at the French Cultural Centre.</p> <p>• Exhibition of photographs "Warsaw Between Yesterday and Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.</p>	
EXHIBITIONS	
<p>• "Les Peintures Cisterciennes" at the French Cultural Centre.</p> <p>• Exhibition of photographs "Warsaw Between Yesterday and Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.</p>	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
<p>Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267</p> <p>American Centre Tel. 44371</p> <p>British Council Tel. 41520</p> <p>French Cultural Centre Tel. 37009</p> <p>Goethe Institute Tel. 41993</p> <p>Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42023</p> <p>Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 34049</p> <p>Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 39777</p> <p>Hays Arts Centre Tel. 665195</p> <p>Husseini Youth City Tel. 667181</p> <p>Y.W.C.A. Tel. 41793</p> <p>Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251</p> <p>Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111</p> <p>University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555</p>	
MUSEUMS	
<p>Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 1000 years old. Also mosaic from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.</p> <p>Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qatta' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.</p> <p>Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists. A collection of paintings by 19th century orientalists artists. Muntazah, Jabal</p>	
CHURCHES	
<p>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Amman, Tel. 24590.</p> <p>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440.</p> <p>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.</p> <p>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.</p> <p>Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.</p> <p>Armenian Apostolic Church Ashrafieh, 775261.</p> <p>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.</p> <p>Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.</p>	
PRAYER TIMES	
<p>03:47 Fajr</p> <p>04:44 (Sunrise) Shuruq</p> <p>11:42 Dhuhr</p> <p>15:23 Asr</p> <p>18:40 Maghreb</p> <p>20:17 'Isha</p>	

Mondale sees Gulf, Israel important to U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (USIA) Democratic Party presidential nominee Walter Mondale believes the Arabian Gulf and strong ties with Israel are vital to the United States, according to his senior foreign policy adviser.

He is Professor Robert Hunter of Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.

In a briefing at the Foreign Press Centre at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco, Prof. Hunter said that a Mondale administration would attempt to re-invigorate the Western alliance and return to active peacemaking in the Middle East.

Prof. Hunter said that Mr. Mondale believes the Gulf is vital to the United States because its European allies currently use about 29 per cent of the Gulf oil and its Japanese allies use about 55 per cent.

"If oil were denied to our allies, the American economy would, of course, suffer, as would Western security as a whole," Prof. Hunter said.

He said, too, that keeping the Gulf free of significant Soviet influence is an obvious Western common vital interest.

Prof. Hunter said Mr. Mondale's Middle East policy has been

"quite clear and consistent" for many years.

"He does believe in a very strong, positive and secure relationship between the United States and the state of Israel," Prof. Hunter said, adding that the two countries share some strategic common interests.

He said that Mr. Mondale supports United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David accords as the only basis for peace in the Middle East.

Prof. Hunter predicted that if Mr. Mondale is elected president, foreign affairs would get a higher priority than has been the case in the three and a half years of the Reagan administration.

Prof. Hunter said that "quite obviously, arms control is going to be a major priority in a Mondale administration."

This would be done, he said, in the context of a recognition of the realities of dealing with the Soviet Union and the need for a strong defence budget.

Prof. Hunter said it is important in dealing with the Soviet Union to be realistic — "to recognise that the Soviets are prepared to carry out such acts as the brutality in Kampuchea, what has been going on in Afghanistan and with Solidarity in Poland, and what the

Soviets do to their own people.

"You have to recognise the character of the Soviet government," he said. "On the other hand, we live in a world in which the United States and the Soviet Union have to co-exist for the survival of the world."

"So a Mondale foreign policy towards the Soviet Union would recognise the reality of its government," Prof. Hunter said. "It would recognise the importance of getting on with arms control and with a relationship based upon communication and dialogue, the search for areas in the common interest to reduce tensions." He said there is "nothing contradictory about those positions at all."

Asked how Mr. Mondale would deal with the proposal to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe, Prof. Hunter indicated that Mr. Mondale believes the U.S. commitment to the North Atlantic alliance is vital to American and allied security.

"He believes in keeping a strong U.S. military presence on the continent," Prof. Hunter said. "At the same time, he believes it is important that there be a fair sharing of the burdens of defence."

Prof. Hunter said that Mr. Mondale has proposed an early summit with the Soviet Union and

will propose a mutual, verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons.

"What that will contain will depend on what can be negotiated," he said, adding that Mr. Mondale has supported three sets of temporary mutual moratoriums on particular weapons.

On the testing and deployment of the sea-launched cruise missile in its nuclear mode.

On the testing and deployment of anti-satellite weapons.

On the underground testing of nuclear weapons.

Concerning South Africa, Prof. Hunter said that Mr. Mondale supports legislation to impose restrictions on the activities of U.S. companies there and on South Africa's role in the international economy "as a vigorous statement of U.S. fundamental opposition to the system of apartheid and all that it stands for."

Prof. Hunter also said that Mr. Mondale is a very strong supporter of the Contadora peace process developed by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia for Central America.

In El Salvador, Mr. Mondale believes, "that there needs to be the creation of a process... that can lead to some democratic resolution of the problems there," Prof. Hunter said.

Egypt delays verdict on 302 extremists

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian state security court Saturday delayed until Sept. 30 its verdict on 302 extremists accused of plotting to topple by force the Egyptian government.

Presiding Judge Abdul Ghaffar Mohammad told a two-minute session he needed more time to study the case because he had undergone two operations on his left eye and his treatment was continuing.

The prosecution has demanded the death sentence for 299 of the accused and life imprisonment for three. Two of the defendants died on custody while 19 are still at large.

The accused, members of the outlawed Jihad (holy war) group, face 12 charges including an attempt to overthrow the government by force and killing more than 60 policemen.

In Saturday's session, the defendants chanted Islamic slogans as hundreds of armed security men guarded entrances to the courtroom while others lined up shoulder-to-shoulder on streets leading to the building, a concrete exhibition hall at a Cairo suburb.

"Vengeance... vengeance... oh Kaled," the defendants chanted in reference to army lieutenant Khalid Al Islambouli, who was executed in April 1982 for his part in

the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

Before the court opened, the accused raised banners reading "Allah (God) or destruction... we are seeking the liberation of Palestine from the Jews... none will liberate Jerusalem but us."

A leading defendant, blind theologist Omar Abdul Rahman, told the accused, kept in 12 cages arrayed in a row: "Do not be frightened if you are sentenced to death... you have pledged before God to die for the sake of Islam..."

Six leading defendants wore red clothing which they said indicated they were ready to die.

Likud pushes for unity government in Israel

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's ruling Likud Bloc has turned its campaign efforts to a call for a national unity government as polls show the opposition Labour Party holding a strong lead for Monday's general elections.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said for the first time in an interview published Friday that Likud would serve in a Labour-led coalition to try to put Israel's crippled economy back on its feet.

Labour Leader Shimon Peres has rejected the idea, believing he will be able to form a centre-left government without Likud or any of the religious parties.

The two most recent independent opinion polls, published Friday, give Labour a 12-seat lead in the 120-member Knesset (parliament) to be chosen on Monday.

Despite policy differences over the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon and the future of occupied Arab lands, analysts and polls make clear that the campaign has been fought principally on domestic issues.

This is partly a victory for Labour's campaign strategy of avoiding contentious foreign policy questions and hammering away at economic issues.

Likud's television commercials have turned in the past few days from security issues to the need for a government alliance of the two main parties to fight the country's 400 per cent annual inflation rate.

Its latest advertisement showed a large Likud rally in the centre of Tel Aviv with the city's mayor, Shlomo Lahat, insisting that only a broad-based government including both major parties could deal effectively with the economy.

Meanwhile, Likud activists are working behind the scenes to see if their party could form a government with religious and other minority parties even if Labour ended up with more seats.

Aides to former Defence Minister Ezer Weizman say both Likud and Labour leaders have approached him about forming a coalition with his New Yahad (Together) Party, which polls show likely to win four to six seats.

Likud would also like to be able to count on the Tehiya (Rebirth) Party which champions Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Tehiya looks like becoming the third strongest party with six seats, the polls show.

Likud has ceremoniously set up new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories in a final election push and is due to open several more in Gaza Sunday.

Rumours and counter-rumours have spread about whether former Prime Minister Menachem Begin will make an eleven-hour appearance to help the Likud.

Mr. Begin, who lives as a recluse in his Jerusalem flat, still evokes near-religious devotion from the country's right wing, which has found Mr. Begin's low-key, pragmatic style less inspiring.

Many who voted Likud in 1981 have turned to the smaller parties, including Tehiya and Yahad, pollsters have found. Likud organisers believe that an appeal from Mr. Begin would convince such voters to stick with Likud.

Arab League organisations begin talks in Damascus

DAMASCUS (Petra) — A two-day meeting of Arab League specialised organisations opened here Saturday.

The delegates will be discussing subjects pertaining to Afro-Arab co-operation, ways to achieve educational security, means of preserving Arab culture and continuing dialogues with other nations.

In a speech to the opening session Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibi reminded the Arab states that "the Israeli enemy has been relying on Arab differences for the sake of achieving his objectives."

"It is only right to say that the enemy has been able to realise many gains because of these differences and this fact should urge all Arab states to unify their efforts and build up their strength and confront the Israeli challenges," Mr. Kibi said.

The meeting, he said, takes place as the Israelis are preparing for a general election that is not expected to bring out any results that would serve the cause of peace.

"Whatever the results, the Israeli government will continue to consolidate its hold over Arab land and to violate Arab human rights in the occupied Arab territory," Mr. Kibi said.

Also speaking at the opening session was Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Kasm who called on Arab states to work out a joint political and economic strategy for confronting the common dangers. Attending the meeting are specialised Arab League organisations and Arab funds.

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
<p>This information is supplied by Airline information departments at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (09) 523550, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.</p>	
ARRIVALS	
06:00	Cairo (MS)
06:15	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:30	Amman (RJ)
06:45	Amman (RJ)
06:55	Jeddah (RJ)
07:05	Kuwait (RJ)
07:15	Beirut (RJ)
07:30	Berlin, Larnaca (JF)
07:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
07:50	Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)
08:00	Kuwait (RJ)
08:10	Jeddah (RJ)
08:20	Larnaca (RJ)
08:30	Baghdad (IA)
08:40	Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
08:50	Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
09:00	London, Paris (RJ)
09:10	Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
09:20	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
09:30	Rome (RJ)
09:40	Cairo (RJ)
09:50	Athens (OA)
10:00	Cairo (MS)
10:10	Cairo (RJ)
10:20	Baghdad (RJ)
10:30	London (BA)
DEPARTURES	
05:10	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:30	Beirut (RJ)
07:00	Cairo (MS)
07:15	Amman (RJ)
07:30	Beirut (RJ)
07:40	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
07:50	Vienna, New York (RJ)
08:00	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
08:10	Larnaca, Berlin (JF)
08:20	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
08:30	Larnaca (RJ)
08:40	Cairo (RJ)
08:50	Larnaca, Tripoli (LN)
09:00	Kuwait (RJ)
09:10	Jeddah (RJ)
09:20	Baghdad (IA)
09:30	Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:50	Bahrain, Muscat (RJ)
10:00	Baghdad (RJ)
10:10	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 775111
Fire, fire, police	199
Civil Defence	775121
Blood bank	661111
Medical rescue	2290-3
Police headquarters	192, 2111, 3777
Police station	391
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal waste service	77125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(09) 53333
HOSPITALS	
Husseini Medical Centre	813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	42421-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman	42441
Jabal Amman Maternity	42362
Malhas, J. Amman	36140
Paediatric, Shmeisani	66471-4
Shmeisani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Der Al-Shifa, J. Husseini	667158
Al-Munasher Hospital	667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali	665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali	665164
Ionian, Al-Mahajreen	77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111
Army, Marjeh	91611
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Yousef Sammour	675648
MARKET PRICES	
<p>Upper flour prices in J.S. per kg.</p>	
Apples	350 / 300
Apricots	500 / 450
Bananas	280 / 240
Bananas (Muhassan)	240 / 210
Beans	270 / 240
Cabbage	70 / 50
Carrot	140 / 100
Carrot (white)	190 / 160
Cherries (all kinds)	850 / 750
Chick peas	80 / 60
Cucumber (large)	160 / 130
Cucumber (small)	160 / 130
Eggplant (large)	70 / 50
Eggplant (small)	140 / 100
Figs	600 / 500
Grapes	230 / 180
Grapefruit	280 / 170
Grapes	250 / 200
Lebanese	280 / 250
Mallow	60 / 40
Marrow (large)	100 / 80
Marrow (small)	160 / 130

General health conference issues recommendations

AMMAN (J.T.) — The first Jordanian conference on general health concluded its two-day session Friday and issued recommendations at the Professional Association Complex.

The conference emphasised the need for a health strategy for all by increasing allocations and funds for its execution. It also gave priority to the general health projects in the Kingdom on the various levels and urged a quick execution of water and sewerage projects, mother and child services, school health and other basic health care projects.

At the final session of the conference, which was inaugurated by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the participants called for the implementation of modern management methods in running medical and health institutions and for the training of specialised staff in the field of modern medical management.

A comprehensive plan to absorb a large number of unemployed doctors has also been drawn up. The plan is based on a health strategy for all which takes into consideration the needs of population growth. The conference also recommended the installation of a national health research centre.

In conclusion, the conference envisaged that any settlement for a comprehensive health care programme in Jordan should take into consideration the economic, social and demographic needs of the Jordanian people. It recommended the adoption of the health care plans of the Higher Health Council as the basis for a health programme to be implemented in the Kingdom.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Judge Hijazin passes away

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ibrahim Hijazin, a leading Jordanian judge, passed away Saturday at the age of 62 after 40 years service in the judiciary. The late Mr. Hijazin was born in Karak in 1922 and obtained his licence degree in law from Damascus University in 1945 after which he joined the judiciary and held several posts the last of which was member of the Jordanian cassation court, a post which held until his death.

Government officials to pay tariffs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat issued a statement Saturday making it clear that government officials and employees of public organisations should all pay the fees at airports and other border posts in accordance with the recent regulations approved by Royal Decree Tuesday. According to the regulations, all Jordanians including children will have to pay JD 10 each when leaving the country by air and JD 5 when travelling abroad by land or sea. The statement by the prime minister said that officials travelling abroad at the invitation of governments or international organisations or those sent abroad for training courses will pay the required fees in accordance with the regulations but are entitled to a refund upon their return to the country. Airport, border posts and other exits from the country began Wednesday to apply the new regulations and surcharges on people travelling abroad.

Iraqi ambassador receives Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi Ambassador to Amman, Mr. Ibrahim Shuja' Sultan, Saturday received a delegation representing Palestinian refugees in Jordan. During the meeting they discussed the Iran-Iraq war developments. The delegation expressed their continued support of Iraq in defending its lands against Iranian aggression which is threatening the Arab Nation.

Ramtha prepares for pilgrims

RAMTHA (Petra) — Ramtha District Governor Mohammad Zuhair Abu Rjei Saturday visited the pilgrims' town in Ramtha and inspected arrangements being made to receive pilgrims from all countries on their way to the holy places in Saudi Arabia to perform pilgrimage for this year. Ramtha Municipality has provided the town with water, electricity, telephone and health centre as part of the preparations.

Juvenile briber sentenced

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Abdullah Sultan Ibrahim to one month in a rehabilitation centre for juvenile delinquents and fined him JD 10 for offering a bribe to a government employee to do illegal work during his official job. The military governor endorsed the sentence.



THREE SERIOUSLY INJURED: Three people were seriously injured in an accident which occurred on the road to Sahab, near the customs area, Saturday as a result of speeding and hazardous overtaking. A Mercedes licensed taxi was driving from Sahab towards Amman at great speed, according to eyewitnesses. Whilst overtaking another car the taxi hit it lightly on its side and went on to hit the front of a truck parked on the left-hand side of the road resulting in the front part of the Mercedes taxi ending up underneath the front of the truck (Petra photo)

Indian workers' complaints under investigation by ministry, embassy

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A labour dispute between a private farm owner and his Indian workers ended Saturday after the owner agreed to allow two of the workers to leave for India as they demanded. The dispute started when these two workers wanted to leave for India but the owner refused to give them their passports and work permits claiming that they wanted the passports to work for companies that gave them better offers.

In solidarity with the two workers, about 100 Indian labourers working in the same farm staged a sit-in at the Indian embassy here earlier in the week in protest against what they described as "subhuman working and living conditions" on the farm.

'Poor conditions'

The workers complained about their poor working and living conditions which they summarised as the following: Inadequate sleeping space, one source said that there are 40 workers sleeping in one room; no facilities for them to prepare their food, they had to go as far as six kilometres to get bread; they also said that they are not getting safe and clean drinking water and that they are suffering humiliation from their employer.

Mr. Mohammad Abdul Kader Shaheen, the employer, told the Jordan Times that the workers had as much space to sleep in as they wanted and that the supply of food was their problem and that he had nothing to do with it. "We

have a signed contract and I am committed to everything written in it," Mr. Shaheen said.

'Victims of an agent'

According to the workers, the contract was written in favour of the employer and they had been the victims of an Indian agent who signed the contract with the employer without safeguarding their rights. Under the terms of the agreement the workers were responsible for their own travel expenses from and to India, and were restricted to working for him until the end of the contract.

According to one source, about 40 to 50 Indian workers have run away from Mr. Shaheen's farm since last year, leaving behind their passports and work permits, which indicates, according to a spokesman for the workers, "how desperate they were."

"No one seems to know what was the destiny of those workers who fled without being able to leave the country or work somewhere else," another source said.

Workers on strike

Mr. Shaheen said that 70 out of the 100 Indian workers are still on strike and refuse to return to their working site. Sources said Mr. Shaheen had earlier fired the 100 workers but Mr. Shaheen denied the accusation and said "on the contrary I am actually in need for 300 more workers."

At his farm in the Jordan Valley, Mr. Shaheen has more than 500 workers working for him including 120 Egyptians, about 80

Turks and more than 200 female Jordanian labourers.

Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar told the Jordan Times that the workers should not have left their working positions for any reason nor should they have come to Amman to cause trouble by having a sit-in at the Indian Embassy. He said that the Department of Labour office in the Jordan Valley is there to receive their complaints after which the Ministry would take the necessary measures.

Investigation underway

Dr. Abdul Jabbar said that Indian workers are treated exactly like Jordanian labourers. "However, there is an investigation underway into the matter after which the ministry will apply necessary measures if needed," Dr. Abdul Jabbar added.

When informed about the sit-in at the Indian Embassy on Monday, 30 members of the public security police rushed to the scene as they initially thought that the Indian workers were protesting against the recent fighting in the troubled region of Punjab in the north of India.

The workers dispersed peacefully after reassurances from the Indian ambassador in Amman, Mr. Santoshi, that he would be taking up the matter with the authorities, and that he would be doing everything possible to help them settle the problem.

The Jordan Times has learned that the ambassador had later met with the employer, and the labour dispute is nearly completely solved.

Polish National Day marked

AMMAN (J.T.) — On the 40th anniversary of Poland's National Day Sunday, the Polish embassy here issued a statement praising Jordanian-Polish relations which it said are based on the principle of non-interference in other countries' affairs, common understanding and mutual benefit.

The statement referred to a visit to Poland by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in 1978 and to exchange visits by officials from both countries which it said are aimed at increasing co-operation and bolstering relations in economic fields.

'Obeidat forms committee to improve sermons

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat Saturday decided to form a standing committee to offer advice on religious guidance and sermons with a view to improving the standard of sermons at Friday's prayers.

The committee will be entrusted with carrying out a survey of Muslim leaders who deliver sermons in mosques in Jordan and classifying them into groups with the purpose of organising training programmes to raise their efficiency.

The committee is to hold short courses in delivering sermons and will co-ordinate with government ministries, universities and educational institutions.

It will also supervise preparatory work for an annual conference on sermons to be held in Amman. The committee to be chaired by the Minister of Awqaf Abed Khalaf Daoudieh will have its headquarters at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and will hold periodical meetings.

Commission calls for amendments to scholarship system

Civil service cannot fulfill government post contracts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Civil Service Commission (CSC) Director Ali Khreis has called on the government to re-consider the scholarship system and to introduce amendments in order to cope with the present employment situation in the country. He said that the government has become unable to absorb the great number of people who are committed to serve in government departments in accordance with previously arranged commitments and contracts and this calls for a re-examination of the system.

Mr. Khreis also complained that some ministries do not co-operate with the CSC in appointing new graduates who are committed to do service for the government.

An annual statistical report issued by the CSC in Amman has revealed that the number of female Jordanians submitting applications for jobs in government departments during 1983 was double that of males. The report also stated that most of the applications came from graduates of community colleges in the country.

According to the report, a total of 8,733 applications were received by the CSC last year, 61.82 per cent from female and 38.18 per cent by male job seekers. It also said that 51.26 per cent of the applications came from community college graduates and 30.16 per cent from university graduates.

Anani returns from pipeline talks in Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani returned to Amman Saturday evening at the end of a visit to Britain where he held discussions with British and American firms regarding the financing of pipeline to be constructed between Haditha port in Iraq and Aqaba port in Jordan.

In a statement upon returning here, Dr. Anani said that he also reviewed the possibility of British co-operation in helping to implement the project and also Jordanian-British trade ties. Dr. Anani was accompanied by a delegation from his ministry and the National Planning Council.

Islamic trade director departs after commerce discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of the Casablanca-based Islamic Centre for Trade Development left Amman Saturday at the end of a week-long visit to Jordan among Islamic nations.

Dr. Idris Al Alawi held talks with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, officials from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and representatives from the Federation of Jordanian Chamber of Commerce on the activities of the centre and prospects of Jordanian support to enable it to boost trade among member nations of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which sponsors the centre.

During his stay in Jordan, Dr. Alawi also took part in meetings of the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences. Jordan is a member of the centre's board which groups 12 Islamic countries elected by OIC members.

Arab organisation for education in aerospace results from symposium

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-day international symposium on aerospace education opened at the University of Jordan Saturday. Dr. Kamal Duwani, vice dean of the university's education faculty, opened the symposium with a speech in which he outlined the importance of space science for peaceful purposes.

This science increases understanding among nations and is quite the opposite of military space science which saps nations' resources and is currently driving the two superpowers towards space rivalry, he said.

Science studies which are shunned by many Arab students because of the dull material which could be made more attractive to them if it is presented in an objective manner, Dr. Duwani added.

Also addressing the opening session was Dr. Kamal Najib, Chairman of the World Aerospace Education Organisation (WAE) who outlined space research and the objectives of reaching other

planets.

Dr. Najib referred to man's first landing on the moon on July 20, 1969 and the earlier attempts in space travel up to the present time. The development of aviation was very quick and supersonic flights have become common in every country in the world, he said.

A total of 59 scientists concerned with space from Jordan and Arab states are attending the symposium which has been organised by WAE and NASA, the United States National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

They will be discussing means of benefiting from knowledge gained from space research for chemistry, physics and biology syllabuses at schools. In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Najib said that the birth of a new Arab organisation specialising in aerospace education will be announced here Sunday.

He said that this organisation will be the first of its kind and is



Ali Khreis

the fact that the country has recently witnessed large strides in social progress and employment of women has been on the increase. In addition, the high cost of living is forcing women to seek jobs to raise the family's income, he added.

Asked why university graduates are not as keen as community college graduates to get government jobs, he said that a university degree qualifies a person for better opportunities in the private sector both here and abroad.

According to Mr. Khreis, government departments offer more jobs to female graduates than to males because they are not required to do national military service and the number of female applications is higher than males. Also many of the female graduates are committed to work for the government, in accordance with a previously arranged contract, Mr. Khreis said.

In 1983, 813 persons resigned from government jobs of which 60.89 per cent were male because males are more liable to find jobs in the private sector than females, Mr. Khreis concluded.



Members of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies discuss the preparation of a working paper on humanitarian issues during their meetings Saturday (Petra photo)

Red Crescent committee prepares working paper

AMMAN (J.T.) — A development committee set up by the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies opened a meeting in Amman Saturday to work out a joint Arab plan to submit to a general meeting of societies.

The committee which supervises activities on relief work, training courses and youth also gathers information on various Arab societies and offers proposals about projects and their implementation.

Also Saturday a special committee of Arab Red Crescent societies concluded a meeting during which it prepared a working paper which will be submitted to peace conferences to be held in Finland and Sweden in September.

Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society chaired the meeting and said that the working paper calls for the application of the international humanitarian law, and appeals to world nations, and organisations to use every possible means to halt the arms race and banning the use of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons.

The paper also reaffirms the right of all people to security and peace and calls on governments to raise the economic and social standards of their people and to co-operate in offering relief aid to victims of natural disasters, hunger and drought.

On the committee are delegates from Jordan, Libya, Palestine, Morocco, Egypt and Kuwait.

Hmouds house retains air of dignity, grandeur

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The fourth house in the series highlighting some of the fine old houses of Amman is the Hmouds house in Jabel Luwibdeh. Built in 1932, the house now stands in a state of disrepair; its garden wild and overgrown is full of thorns, plastic bags and rusting sardine cans.

Yet despite its rundown, abandoned air the house still manages to be imposing and dignified. So much so in fact that you can very easily imagine how wonderful the place was in its heyday.

The second year architectural students from the University of Jordan — Amal Saleem, Samia Saleh, Sana' Fadel, Suhair Notel Marwan and Ibrahim Hashim — whose task it was to survey the

house for one of their projects last year, could find out very little about the history of the house.

The last remaining member of the Hmouds family living there, an old lady who occupies the ground floor rooms, was wary of the students and suspicious of their interest in the house. Perhaps thinking they were coming to pull down her home she proved to be singularly unhelpful.

British built

What the students did manage to glean was that the house had originally been built by the British for some of their top officers then stationed in the area and the students were given to understand that both General Glubb and General Peak had lived in the house at one time or another. After the British left the Hmouds family purchased the house.

The main entrance of the house is its most striking and prominent feature, especially as it towers above the road which sweeps around the prime corner site. Two grand stairways, whose treads were so finely hewn that they are still immaculate, lead the visitor up either side of the semi-circular entrance hall to the upper floor, indicating along with the engraved columns and the more ornate window lintels — the only decorative elements in an otherwise plain but well built house — that this is where it all used to happen.

Decorative tiles

Inside, this upper floor, which is now used as classrooms for the third elementary grade of the Arab school, is traditional in plan with a central hall off which all the other rooms open. Highly decorative floor tiles are found in many of the rooms.

The students were not able to survey the lower floor or gain

access to the cave under the house which is rumoured to be full of ancient architectural elements such as Roman columns and capitals. Even if this is not true there are a number of such elements laid out with geometrical precision in a side garden, which in the past must have made a magnificent setting for outdoor parties.

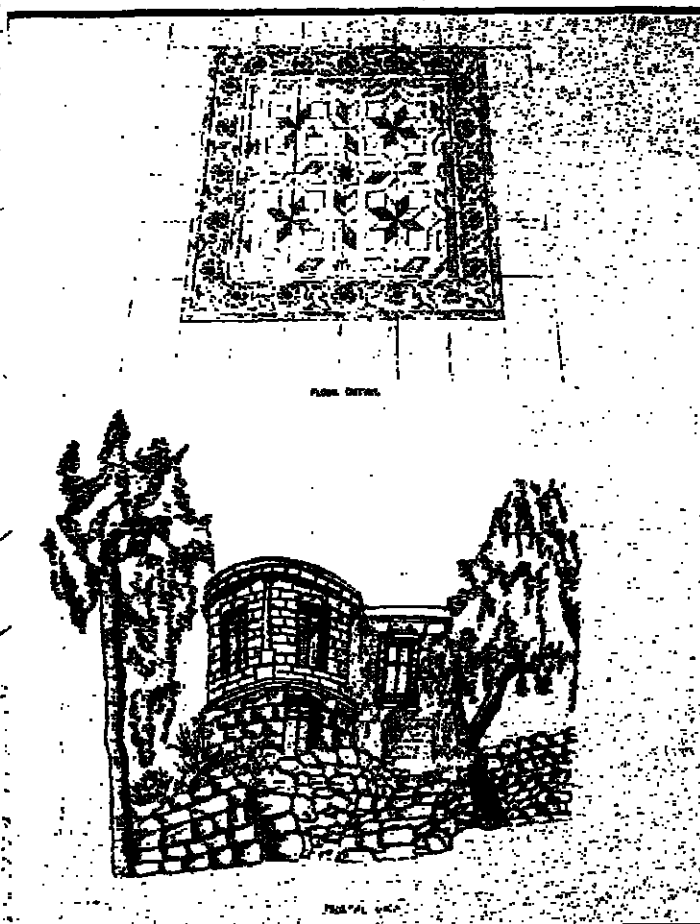
The Hmouds house, as can be seen from the students' sensitive drawings reproduced here, is an exceptionally fine house as well as being a little piece of Jabel Luwibdeh's history. The future of the house is not known, but let us hope it will be preserved from the bulldozers.

JEA plans power boost in Irbid area

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announced Saturday that it is currently setting up a main electric transformer station at Arhab in Mafrat district.

The project, expected to cost JD 1.25 million, is designed to boost the electricity network in Irbid Governorate by feeding it from the national electric grid, a JEA spokesman said.

At present the whole governorate is being fed by a main transformer station in Irbid which is also serviced by the national grid. The transformer station at Arhab is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1986 when it will help boost power along a 27 kilometre stretch between Zarga station and Irbid station, the spokesman said. The project is being implemented by a number of local and foreign firms, he added.



Decorative floor tiles (top) found in many of the rooms of the Hmouds house in Jabel Luwibdeh with its striking and prominent main entrance (bottom), as recorded by architecture students from the University of Jordan in their drawings of the old houses in Amman

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Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Senior Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 666320, 666265 Telex: 21497 ALRAJO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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Board of Directors:
JUMA' HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MOHAMMAD AL KAYED
Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Unfashionable talk

SOME of our friends in the West tend to take a negative view of the Arab position on the upcoming elections in Israel. It is fashionable in the Arab World to think that there is no difference between the Likud and Labour, they say. And, in their opinion, "that's wrong."

Well, the truth is, if the Israeli Labour Party wins the July 23 elections and is really interested in exchanging territory for peace, and starts to implement U.N. Resolution 242 in, say, a few months, then we would be the first to admit that our thinking about Labour was wrong. But, judging from first-hand experience, such a scenario is unlikely to happen, because the issue is not that simple; and that is why we expect no substantial change in the Israeli position after the Israeli poll on Monday.

For us, the issue has always been basic. Either the Israelis recognised the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and its national aspirations or they did not. As things stand today, however, neither the Likud nor Labour is interested in addressing the problem of the Palestinians directly; and we therefore see differences between the two only as superficial — more concerned with the style of Jewish life in the coming decades than with the very existence of civilisations in this part of the world.

But if our friends in the West asked us to see a real difference in the Israeli body politic, then we might point out to the presence of smaller parties in Israel, where, from Kach to Rakah, there are many fundamental differences in thinking and practice indeed. And it cannot be totally ruled out that a certain coalition with this or that small party might present a new rule of government in Israel in the coming few weeks.

The history of the Labour Party, from day one of Israel's history to 1977 and beyond, is not exactly a bright spot. But if Messrs. Peres, Navon, Rabin and Eban have finally come to realise that they have had enough with living in a fortress state, this is their chance to show good intentions and courage for peace. Their party's standing in the latest opinion polls is as strong as they could possibly hope for, and they look set to win Monday's elections. Will they seize the only chance left for peace?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Peres means propaganda

THE LEADER of Israel's Labour Party Shimon Peres seemed to be paving the way for talks with Egypt over the Palestine problem and the future of the Gaza Strip when he said that the autonomy rule for Palestinians could be withdrawn from an agenda of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. These negotiations have faltered under President Sadat and the two sides have not displayed interest in resuming them so far.

Peres seemed to be suggesting that Israel and Egypt are returning to square one in the negotiations over the Palestine issue. But these suggestions seem also to be intended to abort all efforts for holding an international conference on the Middle East question, rule out any role for the PLO in the negotiations for peace, cause further divisions among the Arabs and prevent a consensus or unified steps to confront Israel's designs and make Israel seem to the world as a peace-loving state seeking to solve disputes with its neighbours.

Needless to say, all these motives would not deceive the Egyptian leadership which realises the far-reaching aims of Israel's policies. Since Mubarak became president of Egypt, Cairo has announced that it will not take unilateral steps and negotiate for the Palestinians or impose tutelage on them, nor will Egypt impose the Camp David agreements on the Arabs as a basis for a Middle East Peace.

Egypt will not take any step that would cause divisions in Arab ranks and so Peres's suggestions can never have an open ear in Cairo.

Al Dustour: Activating economic growth

AT A MEETING with bankers held in Amman on Thursday Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat made it clear that the banking and financial institutions in Jordan can play a significant role in promoting the country's economic and social development. The prime minister said that these institutions should direct their investments towards long-term projects that would reflect positively on the social and economic sectors. He said that the government remains committed to the financial and economic policies included in King Hussein's letter of designation to the government at the start of its term, and will do what it can to introduce amendments to the present companies law and boost projects in the country.

Mr. Obeidat said that a big share of the responsibility lies with the banks, business companies and financial institutions which can ensure the easy flow of liquidity and prevent bottlenecks, especially in the current relatively slow pace in the economy.

The prime minister referred to Jordan's economic achievements, which he said were due mainly to co-operation between the private and public sectors. He also analysed the present financial situation and referred to a drop in Arab countries' financial aid to Jordan and to the world economic recession, which he said affects Jordan along with the industrialised and developing nations.

Sawt Al Shaab: Business can do better

PRIME MINISTER Ahmad Obeidat pledged before an audience of bank managers and directors of financial institutions in Jordan on Thursday that his government will carry on the fight against poverty and will work towards boosting the economy. He also said that the government's success can be judged by the criteria of realising more achievements for the country. So far, he said, Jordan has gone a long way towards economic progress, based on well-planned programmes, and he cited United Nations reports on Jordan's economic experience which, he said, bear witness to this fact.

A quick look at the situation in the country reveals that the country as a whole is much wealthier than it seems and the government and the private sector, especially financial institutions and businesses can play a significant role in helping the country's social and economic development. Jordan's successive governments, which had in the past led the way towards progress and development should have more say in the policy of investments, carried out by the private sector. Therefore, the government as Mr. Obeidat said, intends to introduce amendments to the companies law and legislations that serve to give impetus to the development process.

Alia's new strategy — getting bigger or smaller?

By Fahed Fanek

FOR TEN years 1973-1982 Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, was profitable, and its management was always called upon by the press for justification and explanation. Journalists wanted to know why Alia was able to make money while other airlines were losing heavily!

It might look ironic that Alia lost money in 1983 (\$2 million) when some airlines were making a fascinating comeback to profitability. British Airways made \$500m, Lufthansa \$23m, Alitalia \$10.7m, Qantas \$51.6m in 1983.

Well, Alia was by no means the only profitable airline in the world as some people used to assume, and will not be the only losing airline at any time.

In fact profitable airlines were always around even when the world economic recession was at its bottom. By the same token losing airlines will always be abundant, even when the business boom is at its peak.

Markets are crucial to the profitability of an airline but

the management's attitude towards the ever-changing markets are more important. Deciding on the type and number of aircraft to be acquired, routes to be launched, frequencies to be operated, prices to be offered and quality of service to be provided are more crucial to the final bottom line in the income statement of any airline, whether run as a flag carrier for national prestige considerations, or as a professional airline for economic and social purposes, or for both contradicting objectives as Alia is supposed to operate.

The relative stability in Jordan, and the unprecedented business boom in the Middle East region made it possible for Alia to embark on a very aggressive expansion plan, which transformed Alia in 10 years from an airline operating 4 small aircraft and carrying 140,000 passengers a year, into an international carrier with a fleet of 17 aircraft more than half of which are wide-bodied aircraft, carrying 1.5 million

passengers on the largest unduplicated network of any Arab airline, spanning Singapore in the Far East and Los Angeles in the Far West, a compound growth of over 30 per cent a year.

Economics of scale helped Alia tremendously. You can afford to employ more national and foreign staff, borrow more local and Eurodollar loans, and incur more variable and fixed expenses if your regular and other revenues are growing ahead of any rate of cost increase.

For the first time in 10 years Alia posted a loss in 1983 amounting to half per cent of its yearly business turnover. The importance is not attached to the amount lost, JD 727,000, which is negligible compared to gross revenues of JD 125 million. It is the trend that calls for concern.

Alia did not change in 1983. The fleet, the routes, the destinations, and the prices continued to be almost the same. The change nevertheless took

place in the environment of Alia in the Middle East. While world's economy was recovering, economic recession deepened in our part of the world and caused Alia to show a negative growth in revenue for the first time in a decade.

Following are certain changes that hit Alia and affected its growth and turned it from profit-making to losses:

1. Beirut Airport was closed most of the time and thus Alia lost the Lebanese business, not only on Beirut-Amman route but on the USA and European routes as well.

2. Iraqi traffic dropped. In Baghdad Alia was forbidden from selling to any point beyond Amman. This amounts to an embargo on Amman being used as a gate or transit point from or to Baghdad. Alia sales in Iraq plunged to only 10 per cent of their previous level.

3. Egyptian labour traffic to Iraq and Syria via Jordan also dropped to 50 per cent of its previous level. This is a very

high yield traffic, if you relate the price paid by the passenger to the distance flown.

4. The travel to Gulf states was restricted as Arab nationals can no more easily obtain a visa for a visit.

5. The dollar continued to strengthen. Loss of exchange on Alia's dollar loans amounted to JD 5.3 million in 1983 and was recognised in the accounts.

6. Protectionism represented by restrictions on traffic rights and market entry continued to prevail.

Alia management is currently in a re-assessment stage. Should it tackle these problems on the assumption that they are temporary, and accordingly continue to push forward with its expansion plans, or should it take the economic slow down in the Middle East, and the political turmoil in Lebanon as dragging problems to live with for the time being, and accordingly cut to size its operations, fleets and activities sta-

ring with marginal routes. Should it grow or shrink as a strategy of facing the present problems in some of its traditional markets, which are getting stagnant and more restricted.

Alia management is known to be highly flexible and responsive to changes. A decision on the best course of action should be forthcoming soon. The decision to continue growing can be risky, and the decision to shrink is painful and not without risks either.

The inaugural of new long haul routes to Chicago, Los Angeles, and Singapore is not an exclusive evidence that Alia has opted for more expansion no matter what, because these routes were part of the operating plan.

Alia is now on the cross roads, and the difficult decision has to be made soon. It remains to be seen whether Alia will opt to continue on its growth pattern and turn around to profitability or be pushed into a shrinking policy.

Socialists to steer shaky French ship technocratically

By Chris Peterson
and Robert Evans
Reuter

PARIS — The new government of Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, while retaining a lot of old faces, has been designed to embrace the whole French Socialist spectrum and tackle the problems of unemployment and industrial growth.

The elegant, well-groomed Fabius, at 37 the youngest prime minister of France in 150 years, is an ambitious politician who enjoys a close relationship with President Francois Mitterrand.

He has selected men such as Roland Dumas, Robert Badinter, Charles Hernu, and Pierre Bergeyov who are close to Mr. Mitterrand to give his immediate cabinet a much tighter, cohesive look than that of outgoing Premier Pierre Mauroy, a traditional Socialist.

The Communist Party was offered four ministries by Mr. Fabius during overnight haggling, but decided not to continue as junior partners in government.

As a result, the new team could satisfy what some analysts see as a desire in the country for a more centrist government.

But to silence claims by the Socialist left that it was being ignored, Mr. Fabius has included in his team rebel Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who resigned as industry minister last year.

Before today's announcement, two key issues hung in the air — what would become of the Communists and what lay in store for Jacques Delors, the pragmatic economist who re-established France's respectability in international financial circles.

In the event the Communists settled their future themselves. When they called publicly for a policy to cut unemployment and

boost state investment, it was clear they were on the way out.

An electoral pact with the Communists brought the Socialists victory in the May 1981 presidential poll and in parliamentary voting a month later.

But as unemployment rose and the Socialists pressed ahead with the modernisation of French industry, the Communists became increasingly vocal in their opposition to government policies.

The party now plans to offer "support without participation", and Mr. Fabius and his team will be able to push ahead with plans for further modernisation.

Mr. Delors had been strongly tipped as a future prime minister but the appointment of Mr. Fabius immediately posed the question of what would happen to him.

His nomination for the presidency of the European Commission enabled Mr. Bergeyov to move to the key post of finance minister.

Some foreign exchange dealers said the market could take a dim view of someone so inexperienced in international affairs as Mr. Bergeyov. The franc, however, remained stable.

Mr. Gaston Defferre, a 73-year-old Socialist Party veteran who engineered Mr. Mitterrand's rise to power in the party in 1971, moves from an unpopular job, interior minister, to a less demanding role, minister for planning and regional development.

He had been tipped to leave the cabinet because of his age. Analysts said his retention showed Mr. Mitterrand's esteem.

They also said the extreme left would be satisfied by Mr. Chevènement's inclusion, but it was generally agreed he was taking over an extremely difficult post at the Education Ministry.



President Mitterrand



Communist Party leader George Marchais

Outgoing Education Minister Alain Savary spent 2-1/2 years designing a bill to fulfil a Socialist election promise to integrate state and private schools.

But faced with mounting opposition, Mr. Mitterrand withdrew the bill from parliament and started moves to change the constitution to allow plebiscites on a broad range of issues.

Communist pollout

The French Communist Party, once among the most powerful outside the Socialist Community Thursday staked its political future on a dramatic decision to pull out of a government pact with the Socialists.

French analysts said the Communist strategy, clearly aimed at restoring the party's rapidly declining popular support, could either bring dividends or put it back in the political wilderness.

Ostensibly the refusal to provide ministers for the cabinet of new Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was because of disagreement with his insistence on pushing ahead with austerity policies which have produced growing unemployment.

But sources close to the party said it marked a victory for hardliners who had long been unhappy at the alliance with the non-Marxist Socialists and had waited for an opportunity to strike out in opposition.

These elements, according to the sources, were convinced that the dramatic drop in Communist voting strength over the past three years was almost entirely due to the association with what they termed "bourgeois socialists."

The most bitter pill for the party, which in the 1940s and early 1950s could confidently expect to pull in some 30 per cent of the vote in any national contest, came in last month's elections for the European Parliament.

Its share of the poll was a mere 11 per cent, its worst performance in a key test of public support since the late 1920s. The blow was made more bitter by the fact that an extreme right-wing party notched up the same score.

The Communists had gone into the elections separately from the Socialists, arguing for more investment in state industry and a policy of retaining jobs at all costs.

They had hoped this line would bring success, particularly in areas marked by violent worker demonstrations this spring after the Socialist-dominated government began to suppress industries no longer paying their way.

But even in these regions support for both Communists and Socialists declined. The main winners were right-wing and centre-right parties which oppose the government in the National Assembly.

In this situation, the sources close to the party said, the orthodox figures around party chief Georges Marchais argued strongly that the only way to recoup was to break completely with the Socialists.

Although the party said Thursday it would support the government, now made up entirely of Socialists and two small allied parties, analysts said this support was unlikely to be more than token.

The sources said some more pragmatic party officials had argued that by pulling out of the government pact the Communists risked appearing as wreckers of the long-sought left-wing unity and could thus lose even more of their

popular appeal.

But some political commentators said that the party's decline over the past decade reflected a radical change in French political attitudes and, unless it adopted a more modern image, it could become little more than a fringe grouping.

Social historians say the party's grip on the popular imagination until recent years is partly due to memories of bitter class warfare of a century ago.

In March 1871 workers and soldiers, many inspired by the teachings of Karl Marx, seized power in Paris, setting up a commune, and called on comrades in other cities and countries to follow their example.

But the French government turned the army on the capital and with foreign assistance caused the Commune to fall after several weeks of bloody fighting. Some 35,000 people were executed by the victorious forces and thousands of others deported.

During World War II, the Communists became a vital element of the resistance. Young and old party members went to their death before German firing squads singing songs of the Commune.

But the French Communists, unlike those in Italy and Spain, maintained great respect for the Soviet Union despite almost 30 years in which Soviet policies have sometimes embarrassed its one-time admirers.

At the same time, certain historians say, old memories have at last begun to fade as French workers become more prosperous, leaving the party facing the dilemma of either moving towards a form of left-wing social democracy or retiring finally into a self-created ghetto.

Nakasone clears some hurdles for November re-election bid

By Jim Abrams
Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone faces elections in November and is favoured to become the first leader of his country in more than a decade to serve out a second term in office despite rivals in his own party.

Although there is no highly publicised, American-style campaigning — not even an announced candidate yet — the battle lines are forming already for this fall's Liberal Democratic (LDP) biennial presidential poll.

The LDP, which despite its name is conservative, has ruled Japan continuously for 30 years, and its president becomes prime minister because of the party's parliamentary majority.

If the 66-year-old, pro-Western Mr. Nakasone retains his post, he will be the first among six LDP prime ministers since 1972 to serve more than two years.

He cleared a major hurdle in his re-election bid last week when he pushed through the Diet's (parliament) Lower House two key bills — one revising the debt-ridden Health Insurance Programme and another setting up a council to study educational reform.

He also moved to placate farmers, the mainstay of LDP support, by pledging to reconsider a highly unpopular programme to scale down rice production.

With the Diet bills almost certain to become law, "the likelihood of Nakasone's re-election has become very high," LDP Upper House Member Kenichiro Otsubo said in an interview.

But Mr. Nakasone, who heads only fourth largest group in the



faction-filled LDP, always has had a delicate hold on power, and Mr. Otsubo noted that his chief rivals "have swung into action" to rally backing for the election.

Among those who may challenge Mr. Nakasone are former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 64, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, 60, Economic Planning Agency Chief Toshio Komoto, 73, and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, 60.

Mr. Miyazawa in particular has kept himself in the spotlight by announcing in June an ambitious blueprint for doubling private assets by 1995 and by taking a high-profile trip to Peking, where he conferred with China's top officials.

Mr. Miyazawa and Mr. Komoto advocate stimulating the sluggish domestic economy, while Mr. Nakasone has stood by his policy of fiscal austerity in the face of mounting budgetary debts. But on the whole, the outcome of the election will not affect the LDP's

basic support for strong U.S.-Japan relations, a gradual defence build-up and alleviating trade friction through opening Japanese markets.

Before Aug. 8, when the current Diet session ends, Mr. Nakasone must nudge through bills to reform the Public Telecommunications and Tobacco Corporations.

The top opposition Japan Socialist Party has promised to do all in its power to block their passage, and the prime minister's LDP rivals are waiting a chance to brand Mr. Nakasone as politically inept.

"If Mr. Nakasone fails to obtain smooth passage of the bills, he could be in trouble," Mr. Otsubo said.

With this in mind, Mr. Nakasone, who is rare among Jap-

anese leaders in his flair for diplomacy, was forced to shorten a European tour and cancel a trip to Australia this spring to put his domestic house in order.

The key to his political future, however, remains with former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who heads the largest faction in the LDP.

Mr. Tanaka, premier from 1972 to 1974, was convicted last October of taking the equivalent of \$2 million in bribes to promote Lockheed Corp. aircraft sales in Japan while in office.

But he commands a faction of 118 LDP Diet members, 41 more than the second largest group now represented by Mr. Miyazawa, and with Mr. Tanaka behind him Mr. Nakasone, who heads a faction of 65, will be hard to beat.

"As of now, Mr. Tanaka is supporting Mr. Nakasone rather than putting up someone from his faction," said LDP official Hiroshi Asahi.

Among the possible challenges to Mr. Nakasone, only Mr. Takeshita is from the Tanaka faction, but probably will not run this time because of controversy still surrounding Mr. Tanaka.

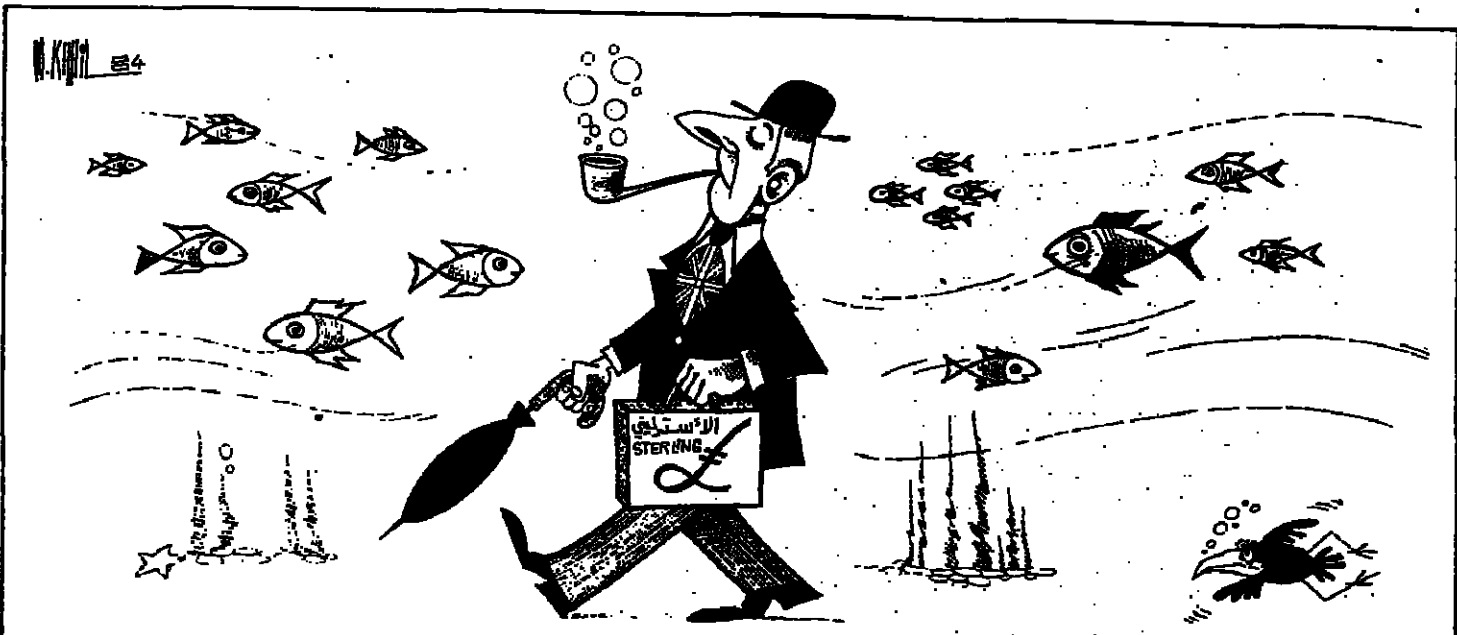
Mr. Tanaka helped boost Mr. Nakasone into power in November 1982, while his refusal to resign his Diet seat after his bribery conviction caused an opposition boycott that forced Mr. Nakasone to dissolve the Lower House for general elections last December.

The LDP lost 35 seats in the poll and needed a coalition with a tiny Conservative Party to retain a firm

majority in the 511-seat chamber. Mr. Nakasone escaped having to resign by promising other faction leaders he would reduce Mr. Tanaka's influence in his cabinet.

Yet this April he re-affirmed his ties to Mr. Tanaka by appointing Mr. Susumu Nikaido, a Tanaka faction deputy, as LDP vice-president. Both Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Nikaido have since indicated support for Mr. Nakasone's re-election.

If up to four diet members announce their candidacy, the LDP's one million rank-and-file will vote in a primary election in November. If there are more than four candidates, the party president will be chosen directly by LDP diet members in a late November convention.



الاسلام في الشرق الأوسط

Poland marks 40th anniversary of 'July Manifesto'

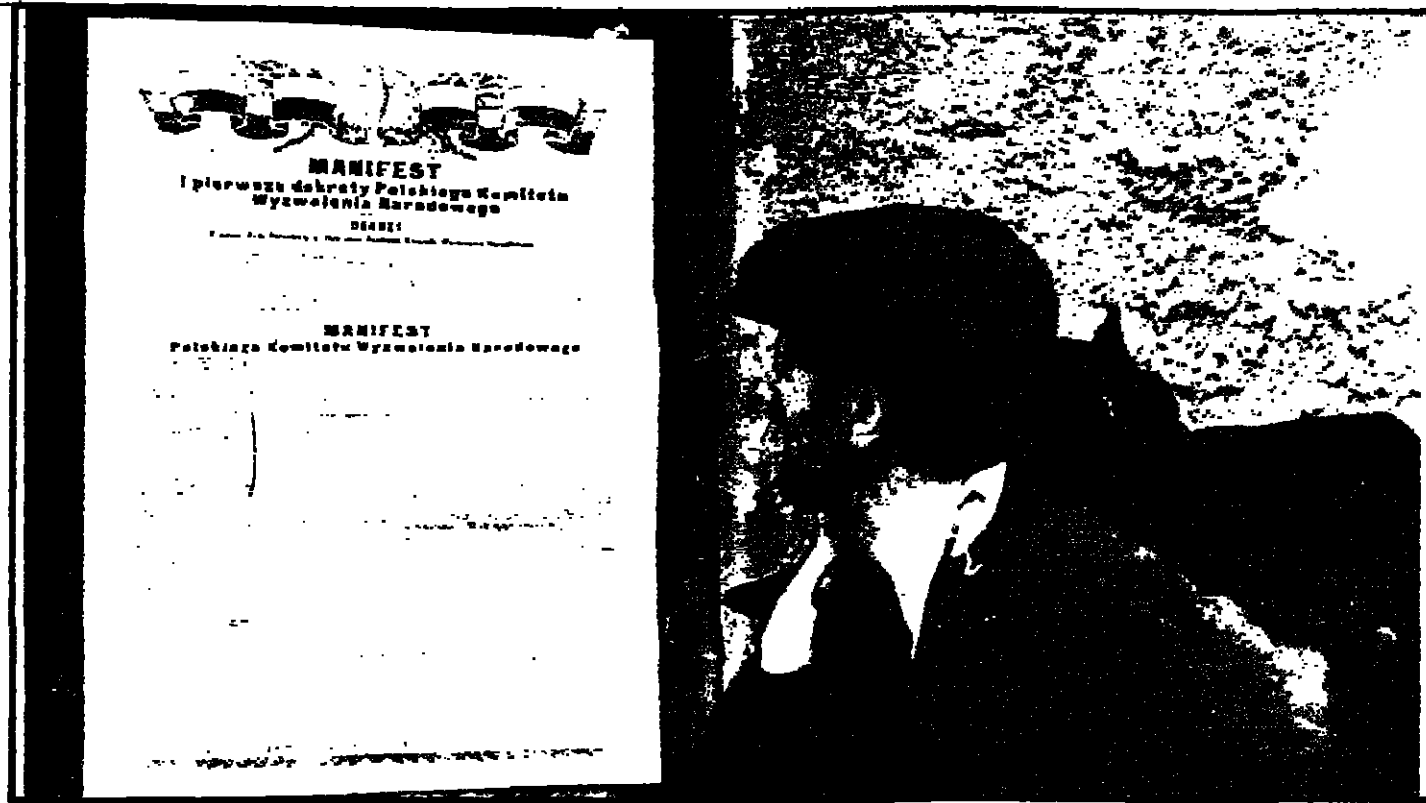
On July 22, 1944 the Polish Committee of National Liberation issued its first official document known since as the July Manifesto. It mapped out systemic foundations and precepts of domestic and foreign policy. It appealed to the whole Polish nation for continuing the struggle against the Nazi invaders and rebuilding the war-torn country. July 22 has ever since become Poland's National Day and is a public holiday. Following is an article published by the Polish Interpress Agency on relations between the Polish People's Republic and the developing countries on the occasion.

SUPPORT FOR Third World countries struggling for liberation from the colonial yoke stems from the very premises of the system adopted by People's Poland and the ideal of freedom and justice so dear to every Pole. That is why Poland from the earliest moments of its international activity has consistently supported the anti-colonialist struggles of peoples of Asia and Africa. As early as 1945-1946 Poland lent its support to the struggle of Indonesian people against Dutch colonialism and the fight of the Vietnamese against French colonialism. During the 1950s Poland supported the fight of the Korean people against U.S. intervention carried out under the U.N. banner, and in the 1960s and 1970s the heroic efforts of the Vietnamese people to turn back U.S. invasion and unite the country. Poland condemned the 1956 invasion of Egypt perpetrated by Israel, France and the United Kingdom and lent support to the sovereign Egyptian decision to nationalise the Suez Canal. It also deplored the 1958 U.S. troops intervention in Lebanon. The long-lasting fight of the Algerian people for national liberation enjoyed great Polish sympathy and support. Poland also voiced its backing for the liberation struggles of African peoples: in 1960 it played an active role on the U.N. forum in the struggle to condemn colonialism and have the 15th session of the U.N. General Assembly adopt a declaration on granting independence to nations and peoples under colonial rule. As member of the U.N. Security Council, Poland strived to express

support for the legal government of the Congo headed by Patrice Lumumba. Appreciation for Polish activity found expression in its election in 1961 to the U.N. Decolonisation Committee.

Israeli aggression on Egypt, Syria and Jordan in June 1967 roused the indignation of Polish public opinion. In condemnation of the action Poland broke off diplomatic relations with Israel. It also provided material assistance to victims of the aggression. Poland also sharply condemned the barbaric Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Poland's anxiety is caused by the continued aggressive Israeli policy towards Lebanon and Syria and by the U.S. military involvement in the region. Poland is of the opinion that the achievement of lasting and just peace requires an overall settlement of Middle East problems with the participation of all interested parties and based on Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to their own independent state, and guarantee of security for all states in the region.

Poland granted active material and political support to the nations of Africa fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism: in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands as well as to the peoples of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia struggling against racism and apartheid. Poland demands that South Africa refrains from aggressive actions against its neighbours, respect U.N. resolutions



The July Manifesto plastered on the walls of Chelm.

on Namibia and put a halt to the discrimination against black majority.

The neo-colonialist U.S. policy in Latin America and the Caribbean is a cause of considerable anxiety for Poland. The government of the Polish People's Republic has decisively condemned the unprecedented United States "aggression" against Grenada. Poland expresses its solidarity with the Sandinista Nicaragua which has currently become the object of multiple pressure and military threat from the U.S. and supports the Nicaraguan and Cuban stand concerning peaceful solution of the situation in Central America. Poland also supports the peace efforts of the Contadora group.

Poland shows esteem for the

Movement of the Non-Aligned countries, which plays a significant role in world politics. On many international issues there is a fundamental convergence of views held by Poland, the developing countries and the non-aligned countries. They share a common desire for consolidating peace, security and international co-operation on equal footing, struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism, against economic exploitation of those countries by the industrial states of the West and trans-national corporations.

Poland recognises the need for transforming the international economic relations and considers that this calls for giving due account to interests of the developing countries and also to co-

participation by the socialist countries. In Poland's opinion, setting up a new international order would be well served by carrying out our initiative concerning confidence-building in the economic sphere. Attainment of more meaningful progress in disarmament talks and effective curbing of the arms race would allow for freeing considerable material and human potential to the benefit of progress and development of states, including "Third World" countries.

Poland's stance on these issues of fundamental significance for the developing countries has made and still makes the relations carried out by Poland with most of these countries into relationships of friendship and mutually ben-

eficial co-operation. Relations with the developing countries have in recent years gained a particularly high rank in Polish foreign policy, as evident in adoption by the supreme political and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic of documents mapping out the long-range directions of Poland's co-operation with these states. These relations rest on principles of equality and mutual benefits, respect for independence and non-interference into the domestic affairs of the other party.

One should note that for years Poland, in as much as circumstances allowed, provided the developing countries with material and technological assistance and help in personnel training — Polish Interpress Agency.

Germans remember anti-Hitler coup

By Ralph Boulton
Reuter

WEST BERLIN — On a hot summer's day 40 years ago, a handful of German officers carried out a daring bomb attack on Adolf Hitler which — had it succeeded — could have saved Europe from the worst devastation of World War II.

The Nazi dictator emerged largely unscathed from a shattered room at his private hideout, the "Wolf's Lair", and within hours had the plotters flown to Berlin for execution. Some were hanged with piano wires, their deaths filmed for Hitler's pleasure.

German Radio announced amid growing confusion that Hitler was alive. "Operation Valkyrie", a nationwide coup plan that would have ended a war already lost, collapsed in confusion.

The July 20 plot is lauded in West Germany as evidence that the spirit of resistance to Nazi Germany, though dormant through most of Hitler's 12-year rule, never died.

East Germany's media, though stressing the Communist role, now also praises the operation after years of silence.

Friday, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was among hundreds of people who laid wreaths to the plotters in West Berlin, but there were no official ceremonies in East Berlin.

The price of the plot's failure was high. When Hitler called senior officers to the Wolf's Lair in East Prussia, the Soviet Army was only 100 kilometres away, advancing on Germany after their crushing victory at the gates of Stalingrad.

For Germany, the worst lay ahead. Almost 2.5 million German soldiers died after July 20. Historic cities like Dresden, Freiburg, Berlin and Wuerzburg were destroyed in a hail of bombs and shells in that final year of war.

The Wolf's Lair itself, so called because Hitler used the code name Wolf, was a complex of bunkers and fortified buildings surrounded by over 50,000 mines and concealed in woodland today belonging to Poland.

"There is no place in the world where I feel so free and secure," Hitler said of his bastion, which now serves as a museum attracting some 200,000 visitors a year.

Ironically, it was one of the first military sites to fall to the advancing Soviet Army.

Defeat resulted within four years in the division of Germany into two separate states, one under Western influence and the other under Communist rule.

East German historians and textbooks long portrayed Valkyrie as largely a bid by the "ruling classes" to save their own interests and turn the Western powers against the Soviet Union.

The East German Communist Party theoretical journal Einheit (unity) said many opposition leaders wanted only "the continuation of total war by all means" and restoration of a reactionary monarchy.

"Fighting in the West would be stopped and an arrangement struck with the imperialist Western powers to continue the war against the Soviet Union," it said.

But the last two years have seen a re-appraisal of the leading figure in the plot — Count Claus von Stauffenberg.

Professor Wolfgang Wippermann of the Free University of West Berlin told Reuters he saw a convergence in East and West German portrayals of the resistance in the last 20 years.

Mr. von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb during a military command meeting with Hitler, is now praised in East Germany's official media as a "courageous patriot" and "enlightened representative of his class."

The Water Decade: Where is the 'software'?

The United Nations "World Water Decade" has managed to supply many villages with wells, pumps, pipes and latrines. But these "hardware" improvements have been slow to bring the expected health improvements. More "software", in the form of health education, will be needed before bad water stops killing millions of children each year.

By Sumi Krishna Chauhan

DHAKA — Worldwide experience during the United Nations 1981-90 World Water Decade is raising questions over whether the simple installation of pumps and latrines can improve people's health.

The Decade, pledged to providing "clean water and adequate sanitation for all by 1990", has spent millions on "hardware", but has been slow to bring the expected results of decreasing diarrhoeal diseases, which kill 40 million children each year.

A film of daily life in a Bangladesh village which shows "what hands do all the day" suggests one reason why all the technology is not producing results.

The villagers have been well educated in the basics of household hygiene, and can repeat parrot-fashion the lessons back to questioners. But in daily practice, they ignore these rules, according to the film, made by social scientist Dr. K. M. A. Aziz of the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B).

Mothers clean infants who have defecated, but do not wash their own hands afterwards. The same

hands are then used to prepare food or clean other children's faces. So disease-carrying germs are passed from faces to mouth "to food and drink."

The simple practice of washing hands is "the most important scientific and medical development of all time," according to senior UNICEF official, Tariq Vitiachi. In the past, the ritual hand-washing emphasised by many religions may have helped control the spread of disease.

Yet today a multi-million dollar effort is going into the pumps, pipes and latrines of the World Water Decade, but very little research and funding are going into health education, the "software" of the Decade, according to Dr. William Greenough, director of the ICDDR,B.

Little has been spent on changing people's behaviour to help them effectively use the new hardware. Health education tends to follow hit-and-miss methods. No one knows which is the best way to teach villagers how diseases are spread, and how hand-washing, and other simple hygiene techniques can prevent this, he says.

The most prevalent myth, says Dr. Greenough, is that the technology will produce results.

But the ICDDR,B's field research, especially in the remote Teknaf area of southeast Bangladesh, shows that technology alone does not bring results.

Following an epidemic of dysentery in 1973 in the area, a field laboratory was set up in Teknaf village to monitor the local occurrence of diarrhoeal diseases, and a field hospital was opened to treat these diseases. In 1975, a census was taken; since then, 500,000 people have been surveyed regularly for diarrhoea.

In July 1980, a study began on two clusters of villages to see whether better water supply, sanitation and health education improved health. Health was assessed in two ways: by the rate of diarrhoeal disease and by the growth rate of children under five.

In the project's first year, one village cluster was given hand-pumps; in the second year, they got pour-flush latrines (which have a water seal and can be simply flushed with a bucket of water); and in the third year, they were given hygiene education. The "control" villages got nothing in the way of hardware or education, but all the villagers could use the free treatment available at a small diarrhoea clinic set up nearby.

In the study villages, there was a tubewell for every six households, and 76 per cent of households had access to tubewell water. In the control villages, there was a tub-

ewell for every 32 households, and 23 per cent had access to such water.

Weekly diarrhoeal surveys were conducted in all the villages from July 1980, and the children's weights and heights were measured every six months to monitor growth.

After four years, the study villages, with all their hardware and even their education, are not mar-

kedly healthier.

The new latrines did not significantly reduce those diarrhoeal diseases which are spread through inadequate sanitation. The introduction of hygiene education has not yet improved health. Children living more than 140 metres from a tubewell had slightly more diarrhoea than those living closer, but the difference was insignificant. — Earthscan feature.



The people of Jallipara, Bangladesh welcome the pumps installed near their houses.

Impoverished Zambia turns to protecting its environment

By Michael Rank
Reuter

LUSAKA — Impoverished Zambia, which is threatened with the loss of all its woodland in 30 years, is launching an ambitious strategy to fight the environmental impact of deforestation, erosion and industrial pollution.

Environmental concerns have been a low priority in the past, but Zambia has now woken up to the need for conservation.

Stephen Bass, a British environmentalist involved in preparing a strategy for the government, says Zambia's commitment to conservation "is the strongest I've seen and stronger than a lot of developed countries."

But Mr. Bass, who has worked on protection programmes in Uganda and Nepal, says that Zambians in general have little appreciation of the dangers of pollution and soil erosion.

Huge areas of forest have disappeared because of the tremendous demand for firewood and charcoal.

A report this year by the Swiss-based International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) said the country's woodland would be gone in 30 years if trends continue.

Government plans to tackle the

problem by setting aside land for growing suitable wood have yet to be implemented, although research is continuing on making more efficient use of timber.

Apart from the destruction of forests for fuel, some 9,000 square kilometres of woodland may be lost each year as a result of the "Chitemene" system of shifting subsistence farming, especially in northern and central Zambia.

The "Chitemene" system requires large areas of land because cultivated areas remain fertile for only three to five years and are then abandoned for several years.

Soil erosion is another serious problem, the result of heavy grazing pressure by Zambia's two million head of cattle, which in many areas are increasing faster than the land can tolerate.

The poorest farmers are most severely affected, but the IUCN report prepared for the government said "neither soil erosion nor rangeland degradation are perceived as immediate problems by many Zambian villagers who are reluctant to sacrifice present wealth and effort for uncertain longer-term gains."

Cattle mean wealth in much of the country, while a complex land tenure system makes it tough to change grazing practices.

Zambia has some of the world's finest game parks, but wildlife is

under constant threat from large-scale poachers who see animals as just a means of making a lot of money fast.

Little has been done to find an alternative source of income for poachers who trade in ivory and rhinoceros horns which are in great demand in the far east.

But Mr. Bass, a consultant to IUCN, and his colleagues hope would-be poachers can be encouraged to produce handicrafts and grow food for tourists, which is currently flown in from Lusaka at great expense and without benefit to the local population.

They view controlled culling of wildlife as a further source of income and point to one pilot scheme under which local people in one area will be encouraged to crop the growing hippo population which is larger than can be sustained.

Zambia is fairly heavily industrialised by African standards and is no stranger to the problems of industrial pollution, which Mr. Bass said was especially serious at Kafue, a manufacturing town in a valley 30 kilometres south of Lusaka.

He says discharges from fertiliser and chemical factories cause respiratory ailments and that effluent is poured into the Kafue River, which supplies Lusaka with much of its water.

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Impressive line-up for Jordan International Rally

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Automobile Club (RAC) headquarters near the Eighth Circle is a scene of intense activities nowadays as the club is preparing for the annual Jordan International Rally, scheduled to be held July 26-27.

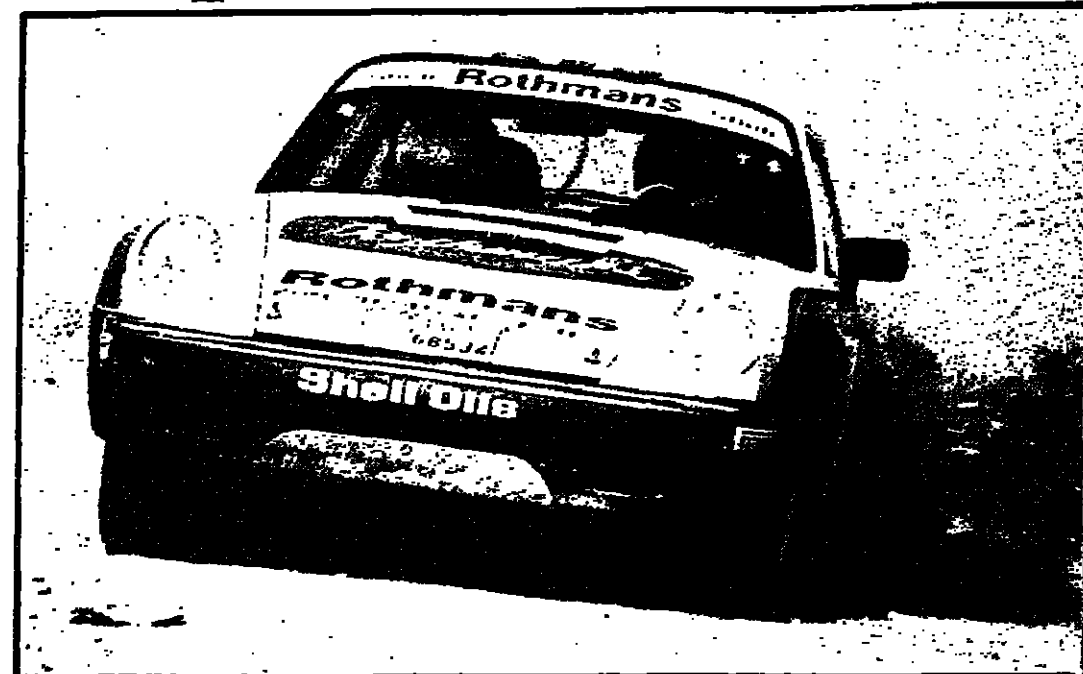
This year's rally, the fourth qualifying round for the 1984 Middle East Rally Championship, promises to be much more interesting and exciting than last year, says RAC General Manager Derek Ledger. "The quality of the drivers and cars participating this year is impressive," Mr. Ledger says. "No other rallying event in the Middle East has brought such talent together."

Thirty-two entrants, their rally cars ranging from Porsche, Nissan and Toyota to Opel, Mercedes-Benz and Land Rover, confirmed their participation before the deadline expired on July 12, and Mr. Ledger expects at least 30 of them to rev up and race off on the word "go" on Thursday, the first day of the rally, from the Amman Marriott Hotel.

Prominent among the foreign entrants to the 1984 rally are Saeed Al Hajri of Qatar, last year's Middle East champion, Vahan Terzian, champion of the Cyprus Rally, Michel Salah of Kuwait, a veteran of Middle East rallies and winner of the 1982 Jordan Rally, Tony Georgiou of Oman, Abbas Al Mousawi of Qatar, Mohammad Ibn Sulayem of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Mark Leonard from

Kuwait — all of them with considerable experience and high standings in past rallies. Hajri, who holds the highest placing in the 1984 Middle East Rally Championship with his impressive showings in the three earlier rounds — Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait — is driving a Porsche 911 SC RS with an engine capacity of 2996 cc, while Terzian will be behind the wheels of a Nissan 240 RS (2340 cc). Saleh has stuck to his winning Toyota Celica Turbo (2507 cc), while Mousawi is driving a Porsche, identical to the first-seeded Hajri, his team mate in the Rothmans Porsche Rally team.

Leading entries to the rally from Jordan are George Haddad (Toyota Celica Rally — 1968 cc), champion of the Jordan National Rally held in May 1984, Antony Walker (Nissan 240 RS), Ziad Bustami (Nissan 240 RS), George Khayat (Nissan 240 RS), David Jepson (Toyota Corolla GT — 1588 cc), champion of the Jordan National Rally held in January 1984, Haile Aguilar (Toyota Celica Rally), Suhail Marar (Toyota Corolla — GT) and Emad Jabri (Daihatsu Charmant — 1588 cc). This year's international rally, organised by the RAC and sponsored by the Amman Marriott Hotel and the Jordan Ice and Aerated Water Company Ltd., manufacturers of Pepsi Cola, will be held over two days.



Qatar's Saeed Al Hajri challenging again in this year's Jordan International Rally

the same routes and same distance.

Special stages

The total distance covered in the two days will be 1,200 kilometres, 580 kilometres in 17 'special stages.'

The rally, held under regulations stipulated by the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) and the Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile (FISA), will be covered by some of the top journalists specialised in motor sports events, Mr. Ledger said. A senior FISA observer and two senior officials from the Oman Automobile Association and the Cyprus Automobile Association will supervise the rally, the RAC general

manager said. The British Broadcasting Corporation, the European television network and Jordan Television will provide visual coverage of the event, he added.

Women participate

There are two women participants in the 1984 Jordan International Rally, both as navigators. While Teresita Aguilar will pilot her son Fitzgerald in a Nissan 140, Handa Leonard will navigate the Toyota Corolla 1600 driven by her husband Mark.

Mr. Ledger was pleased to point out the higher number of Jordanian participants in this year's rally. Out of the 32 total entries, 21 are from Jordan, five from Kuwait, two from Qatar, two from the UAE and one each from Oman and Cyprus. Entries from Jordan in last year's event were slightly lower, but Mr. Ledger's emphasis was that most of the participants from Jordan this year are well-experienced, especially that they participated in the two national rally events organised by the RAC earlier this year.

This year's rally is more competitive, in terms of the distance to be covered by the drivers, Mr. Ledger said. The total distance in last year's event was slightly more than 1,500 kilometres of which 900 kilometres were 'special stages' where the cars undergo the actual endurance test, manoeuvrability and sturdiness. The total distance to be covered this year has been brought down to

1,200 kilometres of which the 'special stages' through the desert cover 580 kilometres.

Tough stage eliminated

One of the toughest stages in last year's event was a 90-kilometre stretch at a 'special stage' near Oatana, which has been eliminated this year. "Over such a stretch, the big, powerful cars have a distinctive advantage of being able to build up a considerable time gap against the smaller, less powerful ones," Mr. Ledger said. "So we decided to eliminate such long stretches and make the event more competitive."

The winners are determined by an aggregate total of the time taken by each car to cover the 'special stages' as well as the distance on asphalt roads. Every movement of the cars will be monitored and timed from the time they take off from the starting point to the finishing line in Petra and back. Penalties of varying degrees, in terms of minutes, are added to every car which cannot meet the time specified to reach the various time control points.

A number of strict regulations cover the imposition of penalties, which include total exclusion from the event. Non-compliance with technical requirements, carrying any additional passenger other than the driver and the navigator, missing identification marks, unauthorised repair work on the car within the controlled time, going in the opposite direction in any

stage, not following the correct route as given in the rally route map, non-usage of safety equipment, negligent driving and misconduct, consumption of alcohol or drugs during the event, and repair on the car in prohibited areas are some of the situations which call for total exclusion.

Taking less or more than target time calls for the imposition of penalty, as does not starting within the specified time.

All cars will be supported by a back-up team carrying the essential spares, fuel and mechanics. These teams provide the necessary repairs to the cars between the stages, and their behaviour is also binding on the related participants.

Some of the drivers and navigators are already in Amman and are getting familiar with the routes.

The navigator plays as crucial a role as the driver in the success or failure of the team. The navigator, or co-pilot, has the task of directing the driver to follow the right route and keep track of time. One of the navigators, who took part in last year's rally remarked: "While the honours go to the driver, people tend to underplay the role of the co-pilot. If we make a slight miscalculation, off goes the car in the wrong direction and by the time we get back to the right tracks we would have lost precious time. So it is vitally important on the part of the navigator not to allow any misjudgment in locating the tracks and following the time schedule."

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RESULTS OF HORSE RACES FRIDAY JULY 20, 1984

* * * * *

FIRST RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,000 metres.
Time: 1 minute 18 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: M. Sakhir	Saeid G. El Fayed
2ND: Jarrah	Khaled El Fayed
3RD: D. El Mushakar	Talab A. El Kadir

SECOND RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,600 metres
Time: 2 minutes 8 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: A. Flizz	Mohammad Mitlak
2ND: Sinjar	Sakir Fahad
3RD: Amal	Saeid El Fayed

THIRD RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Fawwar	Bahjat Fanous
2ND: Al Mazah	Bahjat Fanous
3RD: Sayaf	Ghaleb Haddadin

FOURTH RACE:

For beginner horses
Distance: 1,400 metres
Time: 1 minute 46 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
1ST: Anbar	Bahjat Fanous
2ND: Holwan	Bahjat Fanous
3RD: Amirah	Hany El Hadid

FIFTH RACE:

For third class horses
Distance: 1,000 metres
Time: 1 minute 10 seconds

HORSE	OWNER
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2ND: Raddad	Naser Stables
3RD: Naiefih	Ghaleb Haddadin



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IYY committee to meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — The cultural and information committee emanating from the Jordanian national committee for the International Year of Youth (IYY) will hold its second meeting Sunday at King Hussein Sport City under the chairmanship of Dr. Ali Mahafzah. The nine-member committee will discuss its plans and working programmes in addition to the preparations the IYY celebrations.

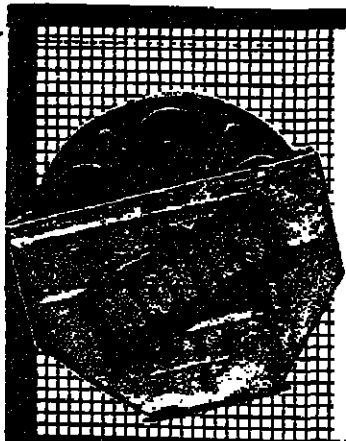
Cram withdraws from dream mile

LONDON (AP) — The World 1,500 metres champion, Britain's Steve Cram, decided Friday night to pull out of the dream mile at Oslo, Norway, due to be run Saturday.

Cram injured his right ankle in training the day after being beaten over 1,000 metres in a track meet at Edinburgh, Scotland, Tuesday.

His coach, Jimmy Hedley, said: "Steve's ankle was badly swollen on Wednesday and he has been advised to take two days off. So he has had to withdraw from the dream mile."

"He is feeling a lot better and the ankle has eased after treatment. But Steve doesn't want to take any chances and has to give it time to repair."



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مكتبة

World Bank report examines economic, population growth

WASHINGTON (Special)—The economies of developing countries can again grow by more than 5 per cent a year, but whether this is achieved depends critically on policy makers in both the developed and developing nations. This is the major finding in the first part of World Development Report 1984, published last week by the World Bank.

In its second part, the report examines population change and contends that many developing countries will only escape from poverty if they manage to slow down their population growth. It says the experience in many countries during the last two decades has shown that effective policies can make a significant difference.

High and low cases

Two basic scenarios for economic growth are presented in the first part of the report. Neither is a prediction; rather, the two scenarios are possibilities, depending upon the policies adopted in developed and developing countries. The report's "high case" scenario projects Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.3 per cent per year in the industrial countries in 1985-95. Unemployment falls steadily, inflation averages 4.3 per cent annually (3.5 per cent in dollars), budget deficits are reduced and nominal interest rates fall to 6 per cent.

Developing countries' GDP grows at about 5.5 per cent yearly; world trade grows at about 7 per cent in real terms annually. The debt servicing capability of developing countries improves and conditions permit substantial additional borrowing.

The "low case" finds industrial country GDP growth of only 2.5 per cent per year, inflation averages 6 per cent annually, unemployment and budget deficits remain high and nominal interest rates average 9.5 per cent.

Developing countries' GDP grows at only 4.7 per cent annually.

In the low case, the report asserts, slow growth of industrial countries "would balance the world economy on a knife's edge."

The industrial countries could regain the productivity growth and high employment they managed in the 1950s and 1960s under favourable policies, the report states. The report offers some recommendations to the industrial countries.

—To avoid a resurgence of inflation and high interest rates, countries need to reduce budget deficits. As long as inflationary expectations have not abated, monetary policy cannot be loosened.

—Countries need to accept and actively facilitate economic change,

by reducing labour market interventions, phasing out domestic subsidies to declining industries, and maintaining an open trading system, without which there can be no resolution of the debt problem.

Developing countries can partly offset the effects of slow growth in the industrial world by improving their own policies — by raising savings and investment rates, increasing and diversifying exports and by using imports more effectively, the report asserts.

The developing countries need to:

- Avoid overvalued exchange rates;
- Provide attractive incentives for exports and promote efficient import substitution;
- Reduce other policy induced price distortions in the functioning of their domestic economies.

At the international level, a trade-liberalisation initiative, and an increase of commercial lending and aid would help assure the momentum of growth is restored to the world economy.

Debt

The report demonstrates the critical dependence on world economic growth and an open trading system for resolution of the debt problem. In the high case cited in the report, substantial extra borrowing is compatible with improved debt servicing capability for developing countries, both because the nominal interest rate is lower than in the low case and because export revenues grow substantially.

In the low case, export revenues grow only slightly more rapidly than the interest rate and net lending falls over the period to meet target debt service ratios. As a result, many developing countries end up transferring resources to the industrial world. If in addition, industrial countries increase their protectionism, then sustained co-operation between lenders and borrowers becomes unlikely.

The report says that "the long-term prospect of receiving capital inflows that are not large enough to cover interest payments, combined with slow growth of export earnings (as is threatened by the low case), implies that the service of debt is economically, and therefore politically, costly."

Population change and development

World population growth accelerated from 0.5 per cent to one per cent in the first half of this century and, thereafter, to an unprecedented 2 per cent — most of that concentrated in the developing countries.

In 1984, for example, 70 million of the 80 million population increase will occur in developing countries which now contain about three-quarters of the world's 4.8 billion human inhabitants.

Population growth rates in developing countries have slowed somewhat, from a peak of 2.4 per cent in 1965 to about 2 per cent today. But a continuation of that slowdown will not come automatically — it will require a continuation and strengthening of policies geared to reducing fertility.

Current population projections, which assume fertility will continue to fall, indicate that world population will rise to almost 10 billion by 2050, and will not stabilise until the middle of the twenty-second century, in the range of 11-12 billion.

This report makes the case that rapid population growth is a development problem, for several reasons:

- Resources available per person are lower the faster population grows, making investment in "population quality", that is in education and skills for people, difficult;
- In many countries, where most people depend on agriculture for a living, population increases threaten the precarious balance between natural resources and people;
- Rapid population growth complicates the already difficult management of economic and social change, as the challenge of managing the huge and fast-growing cities in developing countries attests.

Reduction of fertility

The report shows that a slower rate of population growth is both desirable and possible. There is considerable evidence in many countries, the report asserts, that appropriate public policies can reduce fertility. Such policies help people make informed choices about family size in their own best interests.

These policies work by changing the "signals" that otherwise encourage high fertility.

— Improved education and health opportunities help assure parents that a few children will survive to become healthy adults with good work opportunities.

— Educational and employment opportunities can be opened to women for whom, otherwise, childbearing is the only real source of status and security.

— Information can be made available about family planning, falling mortality rates and the health risks of having large families.

In fact, many countries have already succeeded in reducing birth rates — by 20 to 50 per cent since 1965 in Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Mexico, India, Korea, Thailand, and Colombia, for example, as education and access to family planning have spread.

Beregovoy promises to curb spending

PARIS (R) — Mr. Pierre Berégovoy took over as France's new finance minister Friday with a clear commitment to curb inflation and the country's budget deficit.

"Nothing is more damaging than deficits which continue and accumulate, they must be fought against and the fight against inflation must continue," he told senior officials.

Mr. Berégovoy was social affairs minister in the government of Mr. Pierre Mauroy, who resigned with his Socialist-led cabinet last Tuesday, and succeeds Mr. Jacques Delors, since appointed European Commission president from January 1985.

Within hours of accepting the job late Thursday Mr. Berégovoy had effectively taken over the nation's purse-strings and presented to cabinet the outline 1985 budget prepared by Mr. Delors.

Mr. Berégovoy is widely credited with turning a forecast financial deficit on the country's social security system into a big surplus, but he faces a tough task in his aim of balancing the budget.

The 1984 budget deficit is forecast as exceeding three per cent of gross domestic product for the second year running.

News of Mr. Berégovoy's appointment under Prime Minister Laurent Fabius led to a drop in share prices in Paris and the new

minister's lack of international financial experience was cited as a factor. The French franc, however, stayed firm.

At a finance ministry ceremony Friday Mr. Berégovoy paid tribute to Mr. Delors' efforts — begun in June 1982 and sharply tightened last year — to curb inflation. It now stands at 7.7 per cent.

Mr. Berégovoy is expected to concentrate on three main issues:

- Tackling France's large foreign debts
- Controlling spending by government departments, including public sector pay and subsidies to state-owned concerns
- Finding the money to boost capital spending by state-owned industry and investment in manpower retraining.

Mr. Berégovoy has inherited a stable currency, record gold and foreign currency reserves, falling inflation, the balance of payments current account close to break-even, interest rates generally moving lower, and the promise of modest growth.

He pledged not to reflate to cut unemployment, saying: "It is essential that we do not borrow to reduce unemployment."

He added he was determined to keep the franc stable in the European Monetary System. Since the Socialists took office in 1981 there have been three politically damaging devaluations.

Third World textile meeting criticises West

KARACHI (R) — A five-day meeting of Third World textile exporters opened in Karachi Saturday with sharp attacks on the import policies of the United States, Europe and Canada.

Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan accused the West of protecting its own inefficient textile industries at the cost of consumers in industrialised nations and producers in developing countries.

"There are restrictions today on the export of our textiles and clothing in all European Community countries, all the Scandinavian countries, and Canada and the U.S.," he said in a speech read to the meeting.

Unions to boycott El Al

MIAMI (AP) — An American union that has been on strike against El Al Israel airlines for four months called Friday for a worldwide labour boycott of the carrier.

"Don't touch their freight, don't touch their passengers," said Mr. Charles Bryan, president of International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers District 100. Mr. Bryan said unions in other countries and the AFL-CIO, the huge U.S. labour federation, had agreed to support the boycott.

The boycott call followed a refusal by El Al negotiators to hire back 5 to 10 per cent of the airline's 230 workers in the United States if they ended their strike, Mr. Bryan said. He said negotiators warned that other workers might have to wait as long as 10 years to get their jobs back.

"We had reached a point of offering as much as a two-year pay freeze," Mr. Bryan said, when "El Al negotiators took the position that strikers can't have their jobs back."

Mr. David Schneider, El Al general manager for North and South America, said, "We do not anticipate any problems whatsoever. We have been on strike for over four months now and we have had no disruption of services."

Mr. Schneider also said that more than half of the striking American workers have put down their picket signs voluntarily and already are back at work.

Although El Al is government-owned, Mr. Schneider said it has been in receivership for about a year and a half for financial reorganisation. He said other unions around the world have taken pay freezes or cuts and agreed to other changes to help the airline survive.

British dockers lift strike

LONDON (R) — British dockers' leaders Saturday agreed to lift a 12-day national strike after a special meeting in London voted overwhelmingly to accept a peace formula.

The Transport and General Workers Union, which represents Britain's 36,000 registered dockers, called an end to the stoppage from midnight Saturday night.

The strike, which paralysed Britain's 61 ports, began over the use of non-registered labour to unload iron ore at Immingham, north east England.

Union officials told reporters after the dockers' representatives meeting that the deal ensured there would be no future breaches of the dock labour scheme, which protects the jobs of registered dockers.

The agreement was thrashed out in more than 16 hours of talks with port employers.

Some dockers, in particular at Liverpool and Hull, are expected to consider the formula at mass meetings Sunday but those at more than 10 ports voted Friday

for an immediate return to work in anticipation of Saturday's decision. Union officials said they expected all men to be back at work by Monday.

Those already back at work include men at Felixstowe, Britain's largest container port, and Dover, Europe's busiest ferry port, where dockers lifted a freight ban on Thursday after stranded lorry drivers threatened to go on the rampage.

For Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Saturday's vote offers partial relief from a serious political and economic crisis.

She still faces a strike which has shut down more than two-thirds of the state coal industry for over four months and helped push down the value of sterling.

In recent days, senior members of Mrs. Thatcher's administration have made bitter personal attacks

on militant miners' leader Mr. Arthur Scargill in a bid to isolate him from his membership.

They have accused him of keeping the miners out on strike for political rather than industrial reasons and of causing his members unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Scargill, whose union called the strike over plans to shut loss-making pits and axe jobs, Saturday accused Mrs. Thatcher of deliberately preventing a settlement.

A strike by miners helped bring down the administration of Mr. Edward Heath, her predecessor as Conservative leader, in 1974.

Talks between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board broke down last week and government sources say no end is in sight.

Miners' leaders will meet next Thursday to discuss the future of the strike, which is being ignored by more than a quarter of Britain's 180,000 miners.

N.Sea crude oil prices drop to 16-month low in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM (R) — North Sea crude oil prices fell to a 16-month low on the European spot market Friday as refiners ran down stocks accumulated because of attacks on ships in the Gulf, traders said.

The price of Britain's Brent grade, the North Sea benchmark crude, fell below \$28 per barrel for the first time since March last year, when OPEC slashed \$5 from its official prices. The official price is \$30 a barrel.

"The market has gone through the psychological \$28 barrier like a hot knife through butter," one trader said.

Almost all grades have suffered, but Brent's role as the grade favoured by speculative traders means its losses have been the

most spectacular. Traders said a cargo of Brent loading next month was sold Friday for \$27.90 and that later negotiations saw a further 20-cent drop.

Brent has fallen about a dollar since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided on July 11 to leave its prices and production levels unchanged.

Traders said prices had fallen relentlessly as few buyers had come to the market to soak up ample supplies of crude.

Attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf by Iraq and Iran in recent months had paradoxically proved a major factor in the spot market's weakness, the traders said.

Prices soared briefly when the

first attacks happened. Traders feared an extension of the Gulf war to neutral shipping could have catastrophic effects on oil supplies from the area and particularly from the producer giant, Saudi Arabia.

Refiners filled their tanks to the brim as a precaution. But the anticipated shortage never materialised, and now refiners are running down their high stock levels and show few signs of returning to the spot market soon.

No-one could forecast when demand would pick up, but one trader said the situation would change rapidly when refiners returned to the market.

"It doesn't take much to turn things around," he said.

La Paz rejects suggestion on debt, must pay about \$1b this year

LA PAZ (R) — Bolivia owes almost \$1 billion this year in repayments on a foreign debt of nearly \$5 billion, according to figures released Friday.

They were published as the government rejected a suggestion by foreign banks that a task group should study the country's ability to meet its obligations.

Banks have given the government 90 days from July 13 to resume interest payments on about \$680 million of public sector debt.

"It is not a question of failing to keep our word, but of choosing between paying our obligations and feeding the people," Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz told a news conference after a cabinet meeting.

The debt figures were released

by the national statistics institute which said the country must pay \$976.8 million this year — \$286.1 million to banks, \$518.4 million to other countries and international finance organisations and \$172.3 million in punitive payments.

The institute added that the foreign debt totalled \$4.69 billion on June 15.

Interest payments were suspended in May as a concession to the powerful communist-led Workers' Federation (COB). It had demanded that no more pay-

ments be made until the recession-hit economy recovered.

The COB called a crippling three-day general strike, two weeks ago to protest against the government's handling of the economy. The COB said later it had received fresh pledges that the payments would not be resumed.

The suspension in May pulled the dollar down on European foreign exchange markets and revived fears of an international financial crisis over Latin America's \$350 billion foreign debt.

Japanese said to fear prospect of American steel restrictions

NEW YORK (R) — Japanese concern that the United States will soon create barriers to foreign encroachment has spurred Japan's third largest steelmaker to buy into an American steel company, Wall Street analysts say.

Kawasaki Steel decided this week to buy a 25 per cent stake in portions of Kaiser Steel, just days after the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) recommended that President Reagan clamp quotas and tariffs on all steel imports to aid the ailing American steel industry.

The ITC's recommendation is not legally binding on Mr. Reagan. But he must decide by Sept. 24 whether to take action on the ITC's call, which could hit important steel exporters including Japan.

"The Japanese aren't happy with the latest protectionist developments," said one analyst. "But they have the cash flow to buy into American steel operations and the technology to make a go of them."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Under an agreement signed last week, Kawasaki will purchase a 25 per cent stake in California steel industries, a venture that has agreed to buy a portion of Kaiser's steelmaking operations, which have been closed since late last year.

In the view of most analysts, Kawasaki Steel's action reflects increasing pressure on Japanese producers to step up their efforts to forge new links with American steel producers.

California Steel is expected to

re-open Kaiser's steel-finishing mill at Fontana, California, before the end of the year.

One analyst said Kawasaki Steel was attracted to the deal by the opportunity to lock up a major American customer for its semi-finished steel, which was not covered by the ITC recommendation on steel quotas.

He said Kawasaki's move was also prompted by its desire to remain competitive with other Japanese producers in the lucrative U.S. market.

In April, Nippon Kokan, Japan's second largest steelmaker, agreed to purchase a 50 per cent stake in National Steel.

The analyst said that in recent years, Kawasaki Steel — facing sluggish markets at home and protectionist barriers abroad — had been openly shopping around for American steel operations.

Another analyst said the joint venture was likely to benefit from Kawasaki's role as overall technical adviser.

"Kawasaki's financial participation is important," he said. "But its advanced steel-making technology could turn this into a particularly sophisticated operation."

Most analysts agreed that despite this infusion of cash and advanced technology, the venture was not likely to result in a resumption of full-scale production at the Fontana plant.

"The best bet is that Kaiser's operations will be back on a half-scale for finishing and re-rolling," one analyst said. "The facilities are too inefficient to come back as an integrated producer."

Horoscope and crosswords not received

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

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"It's a revolutionary alternative to sugar, saccharin and other popular sweeteners. It's called 'fruit!'"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUXEE

STUMY

RELK

INTEWG

You said you were going to hurry up and finish the lawn today

THE ONLY THING HE DID FAST WAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

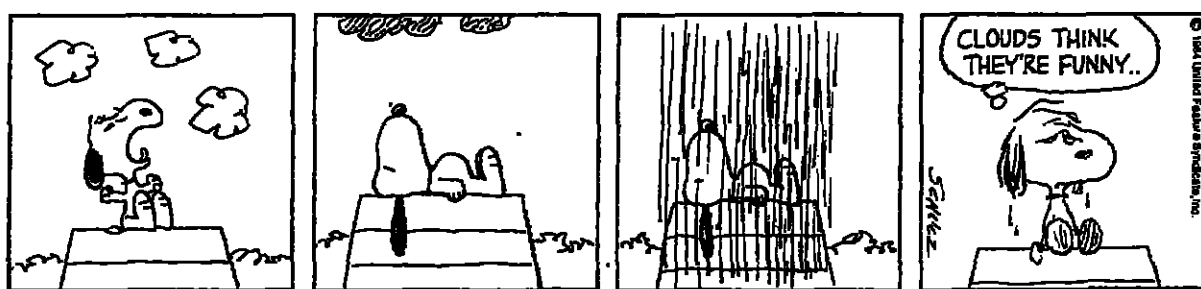
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

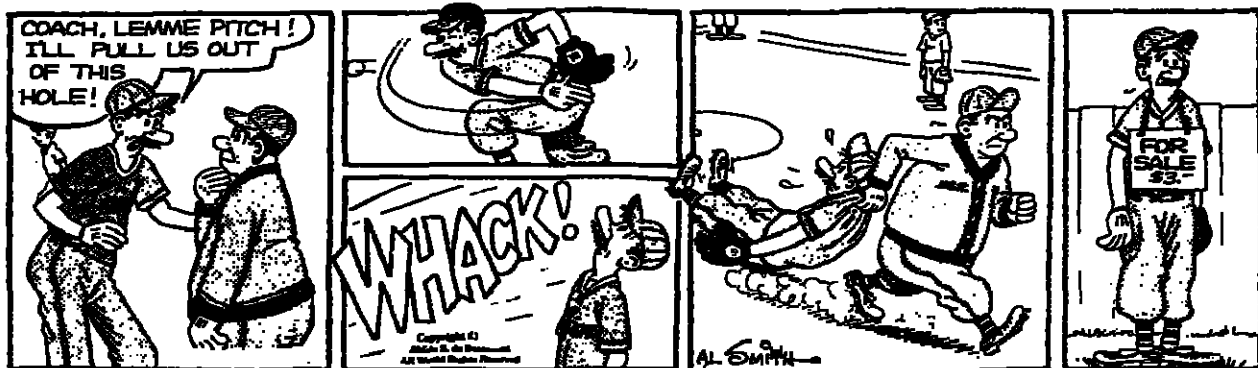
Yesterday's Jumbles: FORAY ROBOT TANKER FEUDAL

Answer: In what key do you sing "Home on the Range"? — "BEEF-FLAT"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Poland proclaims amnesty for all political prisoners

WARSAW (R) — Poland's parliament proclaimed an unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners and members of underground Solidarity Saturday as a gesture of national reconciliation marking the 40th anniversary of Communist rule.

The measure was passed by 365 votes to four against with eight abstentions.

It means the release of some 660 prisoners held in the aftermath of martial law and the dropping of charges against prominent critics of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's government.

The amnesty gave members of the underground until the end of the year to surrender and was also extended to thousands of people accused of non-political crimes.

It excluded those convicted of high treason, sabotage and crimes of serious violence as well as profiteers and habitual criminals.

Political fugitives abroad will be allowed to surrender to Polish embassies.

The decision means the dropping of proceedings against KOR dissidents Adam Michnik, Jacek Kuron, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski who went on trial last week accused of trying to overthrow Communist rule during the Solidarity crisis.

Parliament said all political prisoners should be released within 30 days.

Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa said the amnesty "could be a great step towards social agreement" but cautioned that those released should be allowed freedom of political activity.

"Otherwise our prisons could be full again in a month's time," he said.

Speaking from his home in the Baltic Port of Gdansk, the birth-

place of the banned trade union. Mr. Walesa said he needed more time to study the details of the amnesty.

Western sources in Warsaw said before the amnesty was declared that NATO governments could start to lift economic sanctions quickly if Mr. Walesa and Pope John Paul endorsed the measure.

The sanctions, including a ban on fresh credit and the blocking of Poland's application to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF), were imposed in retaliation for martial law and the suppression of Solidarity.

Mr. Walesa said the amnesty might not be fully acceptable "if these people (who are freed) are not given the opportunity to act according to the slogans representing their own views, if they cannot make use of themselves for improving our Polish situation..."

The most prominent underground Solidarity leader, Warsaw radical Zbigniew Bujak, had said he would continue his union activity whether or not he was covered by the amnesty.

Duarte, Thatcher hold talks

LONDON (AP) — El Salvador President Jose Napoleon Duarte arrived here Saturday on the fourth leg of a two-week tour of five West European nations and the United States.

Mr. Duarte, who arrived here from Paris, held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at her 10 Downing Street office, before leaving for the Portuguese capital, Lisbon.

Mr. Duarte began his tour July 16 in the West German capital, Bonn, where he met Chancellor Helmut Kohl. He has also conferred with the Belgian and French heads of government.

He is due to address the United Nations in New York and meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington before returning home July 29.

The trip is the first foreign tour by Mr. Duarte, a moderate Christian Democrat, since he took office June 1 after winning March elections in his Latin American country.

Amid charges that the government has failed to crack down on human rights offenders, 2,000 Salvadorean troops started a sweep north of the capital, looking for suspected guerrilla hideouts Friday.

In Costa Rica, the leader of a group trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan leftists said charismatic rebel chief Eden Pastora was back in the southern Nicaragua frontier area with insurgent forces.

Leaders of the National Association of Salvadorean Indigenous Groups accused President Jose Napoleon Duarte's administration of failing to bring to justice a number of Civil Defence Guards and military men accused of murdering 18 Indians in February 1983 in the western El Salvador.

Duarte promised us he would investigate, but those responsible are still running free," Refugio Sanchez, an Indian leader, told a news conference.

According to witnesses, the Civil Defence Guards led by military officers entered an Indian farm co-operative at Las Hojas, 84 kilometres west of the capital, and dragged people from their homes and shot them dead because of a land dispute.

Alfonsin says British stance in Falklands talks reflects arrogance

BUENOS AIRES (R) — President Raul Alfonsin said Friday the British stance at this week's abortive talks on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands revealed an arrogant attitude.

He told a crowd at a rally in Formosa that their enthusiasm was as if Argentines "faced with the arrogant attitude of Great Britain had made an expression of national union."

"The arrogance is not important because the will of Arg-

entines will be stronger than any other force," he told the rally in the provincial capital 1400 kilometres northwest of Buenos Aires.

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said earlier the breakdown of direct talks with Britain opened the way for an Argentine initiative at the United Nations urging negotiations on sovereignty.

Addressing the House of Deputies Mr. Caputo was asked what Argentina had achieved by ar-

ending a meeting which apparently had so little chance of success.

He replied: "We have international proof now that it is the intransigence and inflexibility of the United Kingdom which is blocking substantive negotiations."

He said Argentina expected support from Western governments which had previously denied it because of the aggressive character of the previous military government in Buenos Aires.

Bonn still holds mysterious Soviet lorry

BONN (R) — A mysterious Soviet lorry that has sparked a diplomatic row between Bonn and Moscow was still held Saturday near the frontier with East Germany, 36 hours after the West German government refused to permit it to head home.

West German officials stopped the sealed white Mercedes truck near Helmstedt on the East German border on Thursday when they became suspicious about its nine-tonne load and have refused to let it move until the Soviets detail its contents.

Diplomatic sources said it could contain spying equipment, but the government declined to comment on the suggestion.

The Soviet embassy insists the truck is carrying normal diplomatic baggage and has lodged an

official protest with Bonn about its detention.

"This certainly does not foster good relations," a Soviet embassy spokesman told Reuters.

Soviet officials have refused to produce a list of the truck's contents or open it up for inspection. One cited the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations, which protects diplomatic luggage from being searched.

Bonn has justified its demand for clarification by saying a nine-tonne load does not constitute normal diplomatic freight.

A West German television correspondent at the border post reported there were no signs that preparations were under way for the truck, guarded by police and customs officials, to resume its

journey in the near future.

It was apparently ordered home to Moscow after the Swiss government refused to let it unload at the Soviet United Nations Mission in Geneva without inspecting its contents.

The Soviet refusal, the inordinate length of time the truck took to cross West Germany on its outward and return journeys and its "odd behaviour" had all formed a "mosaic of suspicion", Bonn's Chief Government Spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said.

He told newsmen the truck took 36 hours to reach Helmstedt from the Swiss border — almost three times longer than normal — including an overnight stop at the Soviet embassy in Bonn.

U.S. accused of evading space talks

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov accused the United States Friday of trying to evade serious talks on space weapons ban.

The defence chief, making the first public comment on the issue by a member of the Kremlin leadership, did not say whether Moscow would attend proposed negotiations on space arms due to start in Vienna in September.

Speaking at the northern naval base of Severodvinsk, Marshal Ustinov said the U.S. had "taken a negative position" after Moscow proposed the talks and was setting preconditions by saying they should also cover nuclear arms.

"The White House consciously wants to evade serious talks on space or the introduction of a reciprocal moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons," he declared.

"This is also borne out by the fact that it would like in advance to emasculate the talks and make them in effect pointless," he added.

Marshal Ustinov was in Severodvinsk to confer the Order of Lenin on the city for its role in World War II. His remarks were reported by TASS News Agency.

U.S. president meets astronauts on 15th anniversary of moon landing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan celebrated the 15th anniversary Friday of the first moon landing with the three American astronauts who flew the historic mission, and promised his government would ensure private industry has "routine access to space and a suitable, reliable place to work there."

Commander Neil Armstrong, Lunar Module Pilot Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Command Module Pilot Michael Collins joined

Mr. Reagan in a White House ceremony commemorating the landing of the "Eagle" on the moon on July 20, 1969.

Veterans of other space missions also filled the audience. "The lunar landings were a dazzling triumph of exploration," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan, in the seventh month of his re-election campaign, used the ceremony to announce a package of tax breaks and regulatory changes to encourage

private industry to invest in space projects. He also declared July 20 as "Space Exploration Day."

Armstrong presented Mr. Reagan with a plaque bearing a small American flag that had been taken to the moon.

"There's never a time when we can stop moving forward, when we can stop dreaming," Mr. Reagan said. "Our freedom and well-being are tied to new achievements and pushing back new frontiers."

Pentagon: Computer curbs could hurt Soviet military

WASHINGTON (R) — A new Western agreement sharply curbing a flow of big computers and technology to the Soviet Union could impede Moscow's military buildup, senior U.S. defence officials said Friday.

The officials told reporters the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies do not have the ability to make advanced computers and communications equipment increasingly required in modern warfare.

"They have historically relied on Western suppliers" for such technology, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Stephen Bryen told a Pentagon briefing on an accord reached in Paris last week by the United States, Japan and 13 other members of the Co-ordinating Committee on Strategic Exports (Cocoom).

While the agreement lifts controls on shipment of small, desktop computers to the Warsaw Pact, it sharply limits sale of bigger computers and software which could be used by Soviet military commanders, he said.

The Soviet Union does not now

have the technology and industrial capability to produce large computers needed in military command and logistics, according to Mr. Bryen.

The Defence officials said the new accord will help to maintain the military command, control and communications advantage presently enjoyed by the Western allies.

"This agreement sets recognised 'red lines' on what can and cannot be exported," Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle said.

While the United States has had strong internal controls for years on the export of technology to the East, President Reagan and previous administrations have pressed the allies to put tight export controls on their firms.

Although technical details still must be worked out, the agreement would tighten controls on firms in Japan and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries which have sought to sell advanced computers and technology to the East Bloc.

U.S. allocates 58 per cent of defence budget to NATO

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States spends more than half its defence budget each year to support the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), official studies show.

A Pentagon report said the total cost of European-deployed U.S. forces and all of the U.S.-based forces that we have pledged to contribute to NATO reinforcements over the course of a conflict is about \$177 billion.

This amounts to 58 per cent of President Reagan's 1985 defence budget request of \$305 billion.

Another report by the General Accounting Office (GAO), an investigative arm of Congress, said 56 per cent of the 1982 U.S. military budget went to defend the West European allies.

Unclassified portions of the Pentagon report were obtained by Reuters. The GAO report is also secret, but sources confirmed some of the numbers.

Congress, worried about the high price of defending Western Europe and Japan, has pressed the Pentagon for years to compute the shares of defence costs borne by

each of the allies. Many congressmen say the U.S. NATO share is excessive and this has become more of an issue since Reagan took office in 1981 and won massive increases in U.S. defence spending.

Displeasure over the allies' failure to make good their pledges to increase their own defence budgets by three per cent a year led Senator Sam Nunn last month to propose withdrawing 90,000 of the 360,000 U.S. troops in Europe within five years.

The proposal was defeated 55-41 but was widely seen to reflect mounting frustration on the issue in Congress.

The Pentagon report said it was difficult to calculate U.S. costs for NATO because "almost all our defence expenditures support our NATO commitment in one way or another."

It added: "Because we station combat units in Europe, we are spared the substantial expense of buying and maintaining the additional aircraft assets we would need to deploy those forces rapidly to the region in an emergency."

Lady luck turns on lottery winner

WASHINGTON (R) — It's been a week of good news and bad news for Egyptian student Hisham Ibrahim. He won \$100,000 in Washington's monthly lottery last week but now faces possible deportation. Ibrahim won double the usual second prize due to a bureaucratic mix-up and became the object of media attention as city officials debated whether to ask for half the money back. And that attracted the eagle eyes of U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service officials who charged the 23-year-old from Alexandria of violating his student's visa because he had not attended school since last December. Ibrahim spent Thursday in jail before posting bail Friday and has seven days to appeal to an immigration court. If he loses he will be deported — but he will be allowed to keep the money, totalling \$80,000 after tax, officials said.

Bridge player reported kidnapped

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. federal agents said Friday they were investigating the possible kidnapping of a prominent woman bridge player from Mexico. A spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said police had reported that Edith Rosenkranz, 60, the wife of the president of the Mexican National Bridge Federation, was apparently abducted at gunpoint in the garage of the Sheraton Washington Hotel just before midnight Thursday night. Mrs. Rosenkranz and her husband George are Americans who live in Mexico City and were taking part in the Summer North American Bridge Championships. George Rosenkranz was the founder of Syntex Corporation, a California-based pharmaceutical and beauty products company. He is retired but remains a board member. The FBI said investigators were searching for one person but would not say whether any ransom demand had been made.

Siamese twins to be separated

TORONTO (R) — Canadian surgeons plan to separate Siamese twin boys in an operation which will turn at least one of them into a girl. Lin and Win Htut, aged two-and-a-half years and joined at the waist, were flown from Burma to Toronto on Wednesday. The operation is planned for July 28. The twins share the same liver, intestinal and urinary tracts, some bones — and a single set of male sex organs. Surgeon Robert Filler told reporters Friday doctors could leave one of them a boy and make the other girl, or make both girls. "We'll be making a decision on that next week in consultation with the parents. It's not something you talk about publicly. It's a private matter," he said. Dr. Filler, who has separated Siamese twins before, said "there's probably a five per cent chance that it won't succeed. I think the operation will be long and complex. It will mean some innovation."

Man cleared after serving 15 years for rape, murder

LONDON (R) — A man who served 15 years of a life sentence walked free Friday after a British court cleared him of rape and murder. The appeals court ruled that evidence at the trial of Geoffrey Mycock, 37, from a forensic scientist could not be upheld as reliable. Mycock was sentenced for the rape and murder of an 84-year-old woman in 1969. Forensic Scientist Alan Clift, now retired, was discredited after a 1977 government investigation into his work.

Ethiopian stowaways arrested in London

LONDON (R) — Police arrested two men Saturday when they tried to enter Britain illegally after stowing away on an Ethiopian Airlines flight from Addis Ababa. Police at London's Heathrow Airport put the two men, an engineer and a mechanic employed by the airline, on a return flight to Ethiopia, a spokesman said. Airport officials spotted the two running from the aircraft and police arrested them after they tried to leave the airport through a staff exit, the spokesman added. They had no papers.

GOREN BRIDGE

1984 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

A BRILLIANT MISUNDERSTANDING

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ K J 6 5
♦ J 4
♦ Q 10 5 4 3
♦ J 10

WEST ♦ A 10 8 7 3 ♦ Q 9 2
♦ 6 2 ♦ Q 10 8 7 3
♦ 9 8 7 ♦ A J
♦ 8 6 3 ♦ 9 5 2

SOUTH
♦ 4
♦ A K 9 5
♦ K 6 2
♦ A K Q 7 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
4 NT Pass 6 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

In the early 1970s, a team of young experts was having a sensational run in national championships. They were using the then new Precision system, but their success could not always be attributed to their bidding methods. This hand, dealt in the preliminary rounds of a major national team championship, highlights what we meant by the previous statement. The bidding will need a considerable amount of explanation.

South's one club opening bid showed a hand of at least 17 high-card points, while North's negative one diamond response denied as many as 9 HCP. South's jump to four no trump raised some eyebrows at the table. What had happened was that South thought that his partner had

responded two diamonds, showing a decent five-card or longer suit with values for a positive response. South intended his bid as Blackwood — he would play in diamonds at a level consistent with his partner's response.

West inquired as to the meaning of South's bid. A somewhat stunned North explained that, according to their methods, South should have a balanced hand of 27-28 points. Placing complete trust in his partner, South confidently bid six no trump.

South was Peter Weichsel, who a few months ago was on the U.S. team that won the world championship. As North offered his explanation of the four no trump bid, Weichsel realized that he had misheard the auction, but he did not bat an eyelid. At least he had received a helpful lead of a diamond from West. He played low from the table and captured East's jack with the king. He then knocked out the ace of diamonds.

Since he had no reason to suspect that his partner held the ace of spades, a lead of that suit was out of the question. He shifted to a "safe" club.

Because of East's return of a club rather than a heart, declarer decided to play East for the queen of hearts. Declarer won the club return on the table, cashed dummy's remaining high club and then led the jack of hearts, covered by the queen and won by the king.

Now declarer ran his high clubs, followed by dummy's diamond winners, which reduced all hands to two cards. Dummy had the king of spades and four of hearts, and declarer held the A-9 of hearts. He knew that one of West's cards was the ace of spades. The play had also revealed that West had started with only two hearts. Going with the odds, Weichsel led a heart to his nine, and another "impossible" slam rolled home.

Rev. Moon goes to jail

DANBURY, Connecticut (R) — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, South Korean leader of the so-called Moonie sect, Friday night began an 18-month jail term for tax evasion.

Rev. Moon, 64, founder of the Worldwide Unification Church, surrendered at the federal prison here an hour before a midnight deadline.

He was convicted two years ago of failing to report \$162,000 in income, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy to evade taxes. Rev. Moon claimed the money belonged to the church and that he was acting as custodian.

On Wednesday, a federal court turned down requests by Rev. Moon's lawyers for a suspended sentence, probation or exile from the United States.

They had earlier appealed unsuccessfully to the U.S. supreme court to keep Rev. Moon out of jail. The supreme court refused to hear the case.

Rev. Moon arrived at the prison in a station wagon accompanied by three carloads of his followers who left shortly after he entered the jail.

Rev. Moon, who claims 30,000 followers in the United States and three million worldwide, has amassed a financial empire since coming to New York in the mid-1960s. It started with youthful followers selling candy and flowers on street corners but now includes fishing fleets in New England and along the Gulf of Mexico and a publishing company with daily newspapers in New York City and Washington.

From the beginning Rev. Moon ran foul of parents of youngsters who entered his church and has battled allegations that the church uses mind control and brainwashing. The controversy spread to Europe, particularly Britain and France.

Rev. Moon has also been accused in U.S. congressional testimony, of having links with the South Korean Intelligence Service.

He has maintained that he is a victim of press and government persecution.

Prison Warden Dennis Luther told reporters Rev. Moon would be prohibited from running the church while he is serving his sentence. Rev. Moon would also not be allowed to give sermons or try to convert other inmates.

European disarmament movement suffers identity crisis

PERUGIA, Italy (R) — Western Europe's disarmament movement acknowledges it is suffering an identity crisis since failing to stop NATO from installing the first of several planned batches of U.S. nuclear missiles on the continent.

But some delegates attending a European Nuclear Disarmament (END) Convention here believe the movement is emerging stronger and with broader public support.

The four-day summit of West European disarmament groups is the first since Britain, West Germany and Italy installed medium-range cruise and Pershing weapons last December and March under a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) plan to counter Soviet missile deployments.

Among the 1,200 people at the meeting, which was expected to end Saturday without any final declaration, are delegations from government-sponsored peace committees in the Soviet Union and several of its Warsaw Pact allies.

"To a certain extent there is an identity crisis in the European movement," said Mient Jan Faber, secretary of the Dutch IKW Movement. "Is it only a res-

istance movement, or should we do something more?"

The IKW Movement is credited with playing a decisive role in the campaign that led the Netherlands to postpone until 1986 a decision whether to accept its quota of NATO missiles.

The move was one of three seen by disarmers as setbacks for the unity of the 16-member NATO alliance.

Denmark, though not a recipient of NATO missiles, has frozen its contribution to the infrastructure costs of placing and maintaining the weapons.

Andreas Papandreu, the Socialist Prime Minister of Greece, associated himself with calls to declare the Balkans a demilitarised region.

Introduction of the missiles in Western Europe had not worked out as NATO expected, said Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

But for many delegates these successes are more than offset by the fact of the missiles' arrival and a parallel Warsaw Pact decision to instal similar weapons in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

"We have not only failed to stop deployment in the West. Some

people accuse us of contributing towards a new cold war ideology," Mr. Faber told a news conference.

"But this is not the whole story," he said. "Many people inside and outside say the peace movement is on the way back."

Mary Kaldor, editor of the London-based END Journal, added: "In the last few years our focus on the dangers of nuclear war may have been counterproductive. It may have given the Soviet Union an excuse for building up its own arms."

Mr. Faber and Ms. Kaldor said the European movement should now identify the underlying trends in national defence strategies, not only the arms race, and present them for public debate.

Italian co-ordinators of the convention said 59 East Europeans not belonging to official peace committees were invited to Perugia, but had failed to obtain exit visas.

"At this stage of the game we wanted to see some reciprocity, after the Dutch and Danish moves towards détente," Giampiero Rasimelli, one of the organisers, said.

"This was a way of putting pressure on us to leave, but we will not yield. It is a single peace move-

ment in East and West and we have to discover ways of listening to each other," he said.

Baunt Laszlo Szanyik, a biologist and member of the Hungarian delegation, said the NATO alliance had repeatedly turned down initiatives by Socialist countries at Geneva arms control negotiations.

"I think a hard line is emerging in Moscow," he said. "I do not know if Hungary will always be spared the positioning of Warsaw Pact missiles."

Mr. Rasimelli said it was the first time official East European peace committees had attended an END convention. "We have to get away from this bloc mentality," he said.

Peter Jarman, a member of the Quaker peace and service group in London, suggested contacts between Western groups and non-official East Europeans should start discreetly and without publicity in order to avoid offending the peace committees.

"A new cold war needs consent by the people," Mr. Kaldor said. "The examples of Denmark and Greece in Western Europe and Hungary in Eastern Europe show there is some possibility of change within the alliances."